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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 63/129 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. Chapters II and III of the report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on material transmitted by Governments and international organizations. Chapter IV describes recent developments related to Assembly resolution 51/210. Chapter V reflects information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism. Chapter VI provides information on the publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*.

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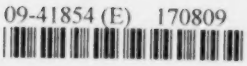

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, taking into account the modalities set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session, as read together with General Assembly resolution 63/129.

2. By a note verbale dated 30 January 2009, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit, by 31 May 2009, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. The Secretary-General also noted that in the information they submitted, States might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). As at 30 June 2009, replies had been received from 26 States (see chap. II.A, below). Some States referred to the information contained in their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Those reports can be found at http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/countryreports/Creports.shtml.

3. By a letter dated 4 February 2009, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations to submit information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration, by 30 June 2009. Replies were received from 11 international organizations (see chap. II.B. below), as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 63/129.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States[1]

4. **Andorra** reported that it was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and had furnished the requested information to relevant Committees established by the Security Council.

5. **Austria** was a party to all universal counter-terrorism instruments except for the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. However, both Protocols had been signed by Austria on 12 May 2006 and the domestic ratification procedure was under preparation. At the subregional level, Austria had signed a treaty on strengthening transnational cooperation, especially in countering terrorism, organized crime and illegal migration on 27 May 2005, with Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Spain. The treaty entered into force between Austria, Germany

[1] Information on the participation of States in counter-terrorism instruments relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in chap. III of the present report.

and Spain in November 2006 and had 13 European States as signatories. Austria had also signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and domestic ratification was in process. It was also party to the European Convention on Extradition of 1957 and its second additional protocol. Austria's Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance Act of 1979 applied on the basis of reciprocity where no other treaty provisions existed. Austria relied on the Aliens Police Act of 2005 to ensure that immigrants and asylum-seekers were not engaged in terrorist activities. The Act regulated the entry, stay and residence of foreigners.

6. Austria expressed its support for the increased cooperation of the three Security Council Committees established pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) to deal with countering terrorism, and welcomed their efforts to develop a common strategy to engage with international, regional and subregional organizations, entities and agencies.

7. Reiterating the importance of the counter-terrorism capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Austria underlined that it hosted its Terrorism Prevention Branch and was one of its main voluntary contributors; in 2009 it had contributed $164,000 to the global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Austria also supported the consolidation of the counter-terrorism programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and welcomed its efforts to develop and transfer legal knowledge and expertise to help strengthen the capacity of Member States.

8. Austria was planning to organize, along with other countries, a two-day international workshop of national counter-terrorism focal points, to be held in Vienna in October 2009.

9. Austria highlighted that in 2008, within the framework of the European Union counter-terrorism strategy of 2005 as complemented by the strategy and action plan on combating radicalization and recruitment, it had successfully completed a project aimed at enhancing the capacity of prison staff to recognize and address radicalization within penitentiary institutions.

10. Austria noted its longstanding tradition of and experience with intercultural and inter-religious dialogue activities, which played a role in preventing political and social radicalization and in strengthening moderate forces and their visibility against radical and extremist positions. Such activities had been intensified during the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (2008), with a particular focus on women, youth, religious authorities and the media. Within that context, workshops, training programmes, seminars, and conferences had been organized, including the 2008 conference on Europe and the Arab World: Connecting Partners in Dialogue, organized jointly with the League of Arab States.

11. **Belarus** indicated that, as part of the development of international counter-terrorism cooperation among the security bodies and special services of States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Protocol No. 5 to the Agreement of 29 May 1992 on cooperation and interaction between the State Security Committee of Kazakhstan and the State Security Committee of Belarus, concerning cooperation among counter-terrorist centres, had been signed on 29 October 2008.

12. The State Security Committee of Belarus maintained ongoing cooperation with the CIS Counter-Terrorism Centre, which had been established on 1 December 2000

and was composed of plenipotentiary representatives of CIS member States, including Belarus. There was cooperation between its State Security Committee and CIS security bodies and special services in matters of exchange of information, as well as sharing modalities and methods for countering terrorism and improving the legal basis for such work.

13. From 25 August to 12 September 2008, a strategic joint command-post exercise, Bastion Anti-Terror 2008, was organized and conducted in accordance with the CIS programme of cooperation in combating terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism for 2008-2010.

14. **China** provided a list of 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below) to which it was a party. It had also signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; the domestic legal process for ratification had already begun and it fully supported and conscientiously fulfilled its international obligations under that instrument.

15. China, along with the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, had signed the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, containing detailed provisions on relevant law enforcement cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Each member State of that Organization was in the process of studying the drafting of a Shanghai Cooperation Organization agreement on counter-terrorism in order to perfect the Organization's legal foundation for counter-terrorism and broaden its scope.

16. China had joined the Eurasian Group on combating money-laundering and financing of terrorism in 2004, and the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) in 2007. The China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Centre had been established in 2004, with the primary responsibility for collecting, analysing, monitoring and providing specialized information on anti-money-laundering. To date, the Centre had signed anti-money-laundering information exchange agreements with 14 countries and regions.

17. Since 1980, China had concluded 102 extradition agreements, judicial assistance agreements, and agreements on cooperation in combating terrorism, extremism and separatism with 58 countries. Of those agreements, 79 had entered into force and proved to be a positive tool for effectively combating terrorist crimes. In 2000, the legislative organs of China had adopted the Extradition Law, establishing a comprehensive and systematic national extradition regime.

18. China's 1997 revised Criminal Law provided a legal foundation for strengthening international coordination and cooperation in the fight against criminal terrorist activities and listed the specific provisions amending or adding criminal offences in accordance with international anti-terrorism agreements. The adoption of its Amended Criminal Law in 2001 added the offences of providing funds for terrorist activity and fabricating or disseminating terrorist information and increased the discretion in the sentencing for terrorist crimes.

19. The 2006 Anti-money Laundering Law, which established a complete system of precautions against the financing of terrorism, had taken effect on 1 January 2007.

20. China was also drafting and promulgating several laws and regulations concerning the management and control of dangerous items, such as firearms and explosives. Customs, entry and exit procedures, as well as border inspection and controls, had also been strengthened to prevent dangerous items from entering the country. China envisaged the future launch of a study on drafting a comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation regime.

21. **Cuba** reiterated its willingness to cooperate with any State in preventing and combating international terrorism on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality of States and the principles and norms of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations. It categorically rejected the unilateral compilation of lists of alleged State sponsors of terrorism, as incompatible with international law. It reaffirmed its support for the request for extradition filed with the Government of the United States of America by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 15 June 2005 to bring Luis Posada Carriles to justice and deplored that Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles were at large.

22. Cuba also made reference to the holding in high-security prisons in the United States of its citizens and others, claiming that they were completely innocent of the charges brought against them.

23. The **Czech Republic** had deposited its instrument of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel on 23 September 2008.

24. An agreement on police cooperation had been signed on 27 November 2008 with Belgium. Another agreement, on cooperation in combating crime, had been signed on 27 April 2009 with Albania. Both agreements, still subject to ratification, regulate, inter alia, cooperation in suppressing criminal activities connected with terrorism and its financing. Moreover, an agreement with the United States on enhancing cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime, including terrorism, had been signed on 12 November 2008, subject to ratification, but was being applied provisionally insofar as permitted by domestic law.

25. The new Czech Criminal Code (Act No. 40/2009) replacing the Criminal Code (Act No. 140/1961 as amended) would enter into effect on 1 January 2010. It defined the crime of "terrorist attack" and criminalized support of terrorist acts, as well as support of terrorists and members of terrorist groups.

26. New Act No. 253/2008 on selected measures against the legitimization of proceeds of crime and financing of terrorism had come into effect on 1 September 2008, thus implementing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money-laundering and terrorist financing, as well as related regulations of the European Community. The Act also implemented some obligations arising from relevant international treaties, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

27. Czech Decree No. 210/2008 (later amended by Decree No. 88/2009) on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, based on United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and incorporating European Union Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, introduced the duty to apply restrictive measures in respect of certain

natural persons and members or representatives of designated organized groups within the European Union.

28. In 2008 and 2009, no incidents of international terrorism had been reported in the territory of the Czech Republic and there had been no prosecution and sentencing relating to international terrorism.

29. **Finland** had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 13 January 2009. No prosecutions concerning terrorist offences had been initiated in Finland during the reporting period.

30. **Germany's** Act on Averting Threats posed by International Terrorism, under which the Federal Criminal Police Office was empowered to conduct covert surveillance of information technology systems, had entered into force on 1 January 2009.

31. On 28 May 2009, the German Bundestag had passed a bill to close gaps in existing legislation on the preparation of serious acts of violent subversion. The bill stipulated that the crucial criterion for criminalization was a concrete preparatory act, rather than a mere state of mind. It would specifically introduce provisions concerning preparing a serious act of violent subversion (section 89a of the Criminal Code), such as training or receiving training to commit a serious act of violent subversion; manufacturing, procuring, providing or storing specified weapons, specified substances or devices needed to carry out the offence prepared; procuring or storing essential items or "precursors" needed to manufacture those weapons, substances or devices; and financing an attack. It also addressed establishing relations for the purpose of committing a serious act of violent subversion (section 89b of the Criminal Code); and issuing instructions for the purpose of committing a serious act of violent subversion (section 91 of the Criminal Code). The bill required the approval of the Bundesrat.

32. **Greece** provided a list of 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified (see table 2 below). It had also signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 15 September 2005, and was currently considering its ratification. Furthermore, the process had been initiated for the ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 2005, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. It had signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three additional Protocols, which were all under process of ratification.

33. Greece also provided a list of regional instruments that it had ratified or signed within the framework of the Council of Europe, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative.

34. At the bilateral level, Greece had concluded a convention with the Republic of Italy on the fight against terrorism, organized crime and smuggling of narcotics. Nearly all bilateral police cooperation agreements signed by Greece specifically referred to combating terrorism as one of the areas of cooperation.

35. Greece had also enacted legislation that was relevant to the fight against terrorism, specifically: the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement by

virtue of Law 2514/1997 (Official Gazette A'140, 27 June 1977); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction by virtue of Law 2254/1994 (Official Gazette A'194, 18 November 1994); Law 2991/2002 (Official Gazette A'35, 27 February 2002) for the implementation of the aforementioned Convention; Law 3251/2004 (Official Gazette A'127, 9 July 2004); European arrest warrant, amendment of Law 2928/2001 on criminal organizations and other provisions; and Law 3663/2008 (Official Gazette A'99, 28 May 2008) on the European Union Judicial Cooperation Unit (EUROJUST), joint investigation teams and other provisions.

36. Moreover, new domestic legislation had been adopted against the financing of terrorism and money-laundering. By virtue of Law 3691/2008 (Official Gazette A'166, 5 August 2008) the provisions of Directive 2005/60/EC and certain provisions of Directive 2006/70/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, and the largest part of the 40 + 9 recommendations of FATF, had been embodied into Greek legislation.

37. **Iraq** was a party to several regional and international treaties and conventions dealing with counter-terrorism, in particular the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

38. Moreover, a counter-terrorism body had been established, giving effect to the comprehensive Iraqi counter-terrorism strategy. Numerous meetings between Iraq and neighbouring States, including Saudi Arabia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan and Syrian Arab Republic, had been convened to reach agreement on the preparation of bilateral memorandums of understanding concerning citizens of those countries who committed terrorist crimes in Iraqi territory and also on modalities for giving effect to sentences passed on them, bearing in mind human rights standards and due process guarantees.

39. **Italy** provided a list of agreements, technical understandings and bilateral memorandums for international police cooperation in terrorism matters (between 2007 and 2009) in force, not in force or which were currently in negotiation with Algeria, Azerbaijan, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Serbia and the United States. Since the last report, no new national legislation had been adopted in the field of international terrorism.

40. On 10 June 2009, four persons who were part of an armed squad linked to the Red Brigades were arrested for crimes related to terrorism after a thorough investigation that had begun in February 2007. On 11 June 2009, six Italian citizens were arrested in Genoa on suspicion of plotting an attack on the Group of Eight Summit facilities. Those arrests were the result of a two-year probe using wiretap and other surveillance techniques.

41. At the end of the trial of the so-called "New Red Brigades" on 13 June 2009, the Court of Assizes of Milan convicted 14 people for terrorism, while three other people were acquitted.

42. International security, counter-terrorism and the fight against transnational organized crime were high on the agenda of the Italian Presidency of the Group of Eight, including the Group of Eight Summit, in 2009. To that end, a Conference on destabilizing factors had been hosted in Rome on 23 and 24 April 2009.

43. Italy was engaged in a series of bilateral capacity-building and technical assistance activities throughout the globe, particularly in North Africa and the Middle East. Italy was also funding several multilateral projects in the fields of counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime with several international organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the African Union and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre.

44. **Kuwait** indicated the measures it had taken to implement Security Council resolutions on terrorism, such as the enactment of an anti-money-laundering law, the regulation of the collection of charitable donations and the expulsion from the country of foreign extremist elements. It was also making every effort to strengthen cooperation between States and international and regional organizations and agencies by exchanging security information, taking part in meetings and conferences, and exchanging visits and expertise in the field of terrorism.

45. Kuwait provided a list of measures taken within the framework of operational coordination in the areas of counter-terrorism and information exchange, including the holding of meetings with other States, the exchange and extradition of suspected and wanted persons, the circulation of information on those persons and on counter-terrorism, the cooperation in counter-terrorism training, the close monitoring of persons listed as terrorists by the United Nations, the establishment of committees to monitor and study the effects of and devise remedies for manifestations of terrorism at the local level, the use of the most up-to-date surveillance technology, the enhancement of early warning systems and the monitoring of financial institutions.

46. **Liechtenstein** was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). In early June 2009, the Government had formally submitted to the Parliament a request to approve the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

47. In December 2008, the Parliament had passed legislation aimed at substantively implementing international standards in the fight against money-laundering and combating terrorist financing, thus substantively implementing Directive 2005/60/EC and Directive 2006/70/EC. The legislative package included, in particular, a comprehensive revision of the Due Diligence Act as well as selected amendments to the Criminal Code.

48. **Lithuania** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (see table 2 below). In addition, it had concluded bilateral agreements on cooperation in combating terrorism and other crimes with Belgium, Belarus, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the United States.

49. Lithuania had enacted new and amended existing legislation, including the Criminal Code, the Aviation Law, the Law on Safe Navigation, the Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition, the Law on the Control of Strategic Goods, the Law on the Implementation of Economic and other International Sanctions, the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, and the Law on the Prevention of Money-Laundering

and Terrorism Financing, in order to implement non-self-executing provisions of international counter-terrorism instruments

50. Criminal proceedings were initiated against four foreign citizens suspected of violating the Lithuanian Criminal Code, concerning illegal possession of large amounts of firearms, ammunition, powerful explosives and explosive substances, as well as preparation to commit smuggling thereof and to provide support to a terrorist group. One of the persons was arrested and European arrest warrants had been issued for the other three.

51. **Mexico** had redoubled its efforts to create a comprehensive framework of legislative and executive measures, including to build its institutional and legal capacity for preventing and combating international terrorism. FATF on money-laundering concluded its third mutual evaluation of Mexico on 17 October 2008.

52. Mexico, as Vice-Chair of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, had been instrumental in the negotiation of the Declaration on Strengthening Border Controls and International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism.

53. Mexico had drawn up a 2009 workplan for the High-level Specialized Committee on International Disarmament, Terrorism and Security, as well as operating rules for its six operational groups, including the one responsible for international terrorism. As part of efforts to strengthen maritime security, the Ministry of the Navy had signed a number of agreements, conventions, basic documents and letters establishing procedures for cooperation with various administrative entities. With regard to airport security, Mexico had undertaken to draw up a law on civil aviation security aiming to regulate in detail civil aviation security practices. Forty per cent of the various regulatory instruments had already been drafted. Mexico had also provided information on baggage screening and surveillance systems.

54. Mexico further reported on various measures it had taken to strengthen national security, such as databases, border entry screening and the facilitation of information exchange. It also provided detailed data on measures it had undertaken relating to the detection of radioactive and nuclear material that could represent a threat to national security. In 2008, various Mexican authorities responsible for security had taken part in training and capacity-building activities as part of the effort made at all levels to build institutional capacity for preventing and combating terrorism.

55. **Oman** provided a list of 13 universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments it had ratified. It had also enacted and ratified a number of laws, resolutions and recommendations dealing with counter-terrorism, including the Counter-Terrorism Act promulgated by Royal Decree No. 8/2007; the Penal Code promulgated by Royal Decree No. 7/74; the Penal Procedure Law promulgated by Royal Decree No. 97/99; the Telecommunications Regulatory Act promulgated by Royal Decree No. 30/2002 and the implementing regulations promulgated by ministerial decision No. 10/2007; and the Money-Laundering Act promulgated by Royal Decree No. 34/2002 and the implementing regulations promulgated by Royal Decree No. 72/2004.

56. **Pakistan** was a party to 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below) and was to deposit its instrument of accession to the International

Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.[2] It was also considering becoming a party to the remaining conventions and it was a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It further mentioned the regional instruments it had signed or ratified.

57. Pakistan was implementing Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and all subsequent resolutions related to counter-terrorism; effect was given to such resolutions through the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1948. Statutory Regulatory Orders had been issued to provide legal cover for implementing sanctions measures, including measures such as freezing funds and financial resources, arms embargo and travel ban.

58. Pakistan had also enacted the Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965; the Surrender of Illicit Arms Act, 1991; the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1992; the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997; the Control of Narcotics Substances Act, 1997; the Anti-Narcotics Force Act, 1997; the Pakistan Madrassah Education (Establishment and Affiliation of Model Dinin Madaris) Board Ordinance, 2001; and the Anti-Money-Laundering Ordinance, 2007.

59. It was also implementing the comprehensive international standards embodied in the recommendations of FATF. Money-laundering was an extraditable offence. Pakistan had concluded extradition treaties with 29 countries and bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding on terrorism and security related aspects with 50 countries.

60. The Financial Monitoring Unit had been established at the State Bank of Pakistan in order to monitor suspicious financial transactions. Pakistan had further undertaken reforms aimed at the registration of madaris, the monitoring of their activities, the auditing of their accounts, and the prevention of teaching and publishing of literature for promoting militancy, sectarianism or religious hatred.

61. Pakistan was also taking measures to prevent abuse of charities and non-profit and non-governmental organizations by terrorists. The measures included the drafting of a single law for registration and the creation of a single registration authority, the development of a code of ethics, and the creation of a national database of non-governmental organizations.

62. Pakistan had deployed about 150,000 troops and security personnel on its border with Afghanistan and set up 1,000 border posts to interdict Al-Qaida/Taliban members. It had apprehended more than 700 Al-Qaida operatives and affiliates, including some of its top leaders. It further mentioned that a number of security personnel had lost their life in anti-terrorist operations.

63. **Panama** was a party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). Panama was also committed to undertake the obligations established by Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) and other similar counter-terrorism instruments.

64. Panama's Law No. 50 of 2 July 2003 provided for the addition of a new chapter on terrorism in the Penal Code and established other provisions that criminalized the financing of terrorism. Laws No. 41 and 42 of 2000 dealt

[2] Deposited on 17 June 2009.

extensively with the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking and acts related to terrorism and other related offences.

65. The recommendations on terrorist financing made by FATF had been adopted and, together with the recommendations on money-laundering, constituted the basic framework for the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism.

66. The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code had been implemented through the 2003 Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. A series of plans had also been developed to reinforce maritime security and, in particular, the security of the port sector and the Panama Canal.

67. Panama was involved in bilateral and multilateral initiatives aimed at assuring secure trade, including the Transshipment Country Export Control Initiative, the Container Security Initiative and the Proliferation Security Initiative. It had implemented the security measures recommended by the International Maritime Organization and had applied the provisions of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

68. **Poland** was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). It expected the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism to be ratified in the second part of 2009.

69. In connection with the Act of 16 November 2000 on Counteracting the Introduction into Financial Circulation of Property Values Derived from Illegal or Undisclosed Sources and on Counteracting the Financing of Terrorism, the General Inspector of Financial Information was responsible for obtaining, gathering, processing and analysing information with the aim, inter alia, of counteracting the financing of terrorism. Within that framework, eight proceedings had been initiated regarding transactions performed by 74 entities, and the Internal Security Agency had received 15 notifications regarding persons and entities encompassed by the conducted proceedings.

70. On 7 May 2009, the Polish Parliament had adopted a bill amending the Act on Counteracting the Introduction into Financial Circulation of Property Values Derived from Illegal or Undisclosed Sources and on Counteracting the Financing of Terrorism. The bill provided for an autonomous offence of financing terrorism. It was awaiting Senate approval.

71. Poland had established the Counter-Terrorism Centre within the structure of the Internal Security Agency. It had begun functioning on 1 October 2008 and operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A concept for an anti-terrorist law was being worked out on the expert level.

72. No terrorist incident had been reported in Poland since 1 January 2008. Nevertheless, law enforcement agencies were conducting investigations connected with alleged acts of terrorism aimed at Polish citizens outside Polish territory.

73. **Qatar** provided a list of 12 universal and 3 regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was party (see table 2 below). Qatar had also concluded bilateral conventions or memorandums of understanding on counter-terrorism and security cooperation with Belarus, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

74. Under article 68 of the Permanent Constitution treaties had the power of law after ratification and publication in the Official Gazette. Qatar had promulgated new domestic legislation and amended existing legislation to ensure implementation of such treaties. The counter-terrorism legislation included the Counter-Terrorism Act No. 3 of 2004, the Anti-Money-Laundering Act No. 28 of 2002, amended by Decree No. 21 of 2003, the Penal Code (Act No. 11 of 2004), the Civil Aviation Act (Act No. 15 of 2002), Act No. 12 of 2003 establishing the Internal Security Force (Lekhwiya), the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 23 of 2004) and Act No. 13 of 2004 establishing the Qatari Authority for Charitable Activities.

75. Qatar had also established the National Counter-Terrorism Committee to devise counter-terrorism policies, plans and programmes, and to coordinate the work of all the national bodies involved in giving effect to the obligations contained in the resolutions of the Security Council and other resolutions of the United Nations related to counter-terrorism.

76. The **Russian Federation** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. On 26 January 2009, it had signed the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.

77. During the reporting period, the Russian Federation had done some work to strengthen international counter-terrorism cooperation and to improve its regulatory legal framework. An agreement on the procedure for the organization and staging of joint counter-terrorism exercises by States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization had been signed in August 2008. The necessary internal procedures were being completed to ratify the 2007 Treaty of States members of CIS on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism.

78. The Russian Federation also provided detailed information on counter-terrorism laws, decrees, regulations and decisions or drafts being developed, inter alia, on levels of terrorist threat and the procedures for declaring them; transport security; improving procedures for the use of airspace; establishing a legal mechanism for the social rehabilitation of persons who were involved in combating terrorism or who were victims of terrorist acts; strengthening international counter-terrorism cooperation and improving its regulatory legal framework; developing a set of additional measures designed to meet the requirements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; the use of weapons and military equipment by the armed forces of the Russian Federation to eliminate or avert the threat of terrorist acts in the air; compensation for injury to the life and health of persons as a result of their involvement in combating terrorism; improving legislative support for measures to combat the financing of terrorism. Moreover, further work was under way to improve national counter-terrorism legislation and to bring it into line with international obligations and standards.

79. The armed forces of the Russian Federation had participated in various international training exercises to develop counter-terrorism techniques and methods. The Ministry of Defence had also been involved in implementing a package of measures, in conjunction with member States of CIS to strengthen controls on the transfer of man-portable air defence systems; on the storage, manufacture, use and disposal of weapons, ammunition and explosives; and on the use of components and materials used to manufacture weapons of mass destruction.

In addition, the Ministry was participating in activities to strengthen the protection and defence of facilities that posed an increased threat to people and the environment in the event of terrorist attacks.

80. In 2008, a total of 642 terrorist offences had been recorded in the Russian Federation. The detection rate for terrorist offences was 86.3 per cent and 104 terrorist acts had been identified and averted; half of those acts had been planned for commission in densely populated areas.

81. There had been a significant decline in the number of offences covered by article 205 (Terrorist acts) of the Criminal Code. During the reporting period, only 10 such offences had been reported (down 79.2 per cent).

82. In 2008 the Russian Federation pretrial investigation authorities had dealt with over 300 criminal cases involving terrorist offences; 165 of those cases, involving 235 persons, had been referred to the courts; nine cases had been dismissed and 33 cases had been suspended. The courts had heard 161 criminal cases related to criminal terrorism involving 243 persons. The total number of persons convicted was 219, of whom 182 had been convicted under article 208 of the Criminal Code (Organization of, or participation in, an illegal armed formation); 28 persons had been convicted under article 205 of the Criminal Code; five persons had been convicted under article 205.1 of the Criminal Code (Facilitation of terrorist activity); and four persons had been convicted under article 206 (Hostage-taking). More than 80 per cent of the criminal cases heard by the courts were for offences related to the organization of, or participation in, an illegal armed formation.

83. On 13 November 2008, Al-Qaida had been recognized as a terrorist organization through a decision of the Supreme Court.

84. **San Marino** provided a list with seven universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments which it had signed or ratified (see table 2 below).[3]

85. San Marino had adopted new Law No. 92 of 17 June 2008 on provisions on preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing, which had entered into force on 23 September 2008. Four Delegated Decrees had been issued on 31 October 2008 in order to implement its articles 90 and 91. On 24 November 2008, the Financial Intelligence Agency had become operational, according to article 92 of Law No. 92, issuing Instruction No. 2008-03 on Identification, verification and analysis of critical transactions; Instruction No. 2008-04 on Specific measures for the electronic transfer of funds; Instruction No. 2008-05 on Operating rules and procedural aspects of the fight against money-laundering and terrorist financing; Instruction No. 2009-01 on Enhanced due diligence procedures in respect of customers resident or located in countries, jurisdictions or territories subject to strict monitoring by FATF and the Moneyval Committee; and Instruction No. 2009-02 on Disclosure obligations to foreign counterparts. Law No. 92 also assigned the Credit and Savings Committee the function of promoting national and international cooperation for effectively preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing, on the basis of international standards.

86. On 6 October 2008, the State Congress had adopted Decision No. 2 outlining provisions for implementing the measures adopted by the United Nations Security Council to combat terrorism, the financing thereof and the activity of countries

[3] See also http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/Home/TrattatiInternazionali.html.

which threatened international peace and security (Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008)). On the same date, the State Congress had adopted Decision No. 3 outlining provisions for implementing the measures adopted by the Security Council against the Islamic Republic of Iran (Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008)).

87. During the first months of 2009, the State Congress had adopted several Decisions on anti-money-laundering.

88. San Marino also provided statistics on prosecutions, as well as on the work of its Financial Intelligence Agency.[4]

89. **Saudi Arabia** had ratified 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). It further provided a list of the regional conventions it had acceded to, as well as of codes of conduct and strategies adopted at the regional level.

90. **Slovenia** had ratified 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, both signed in 2005, were in the process of ratification. The ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, signed in 2006, was planned for August 2009 and the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, signed in 2007, for November 2009.

91. In addition to the information provided in 2008,[5] Slovenia, as a member of the European Union, had also implemented European Union legal instruments in the area of preventing and combating terrorism, through adoption of relevant measures at the national level.

92. Several amendments to national legislation had been made in order to enhance the legal framework in the area of countering international terrorism. The new Criminal Code that had entered into force in 2008 contained a wide list of terrorism related offences, including the criminal offence of terrorism, financing of terrorism, incitement and public glorification of terrorist acts and recruitment and training for terrorism. It also defined different forms of participation in criminal offences (including terrorism) and set out conditions for criminal liability and punishment of accomplices, including criminalizing intentional support to another person in committing a criminal offence, as if that person had committed that crime, though its sentence could be reduced.

93. Several executive regulations had been adopted on the basis of the Act on the Prevention of Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2007.

94. The Office for Money-Laundering Prevention had signed three informal letters on the exchange of information in the area of anti-money-laundering and the prevention of terrorist financing with its counterpart authorities in Israel (2004), Canada (2005) and Netherlands Antilles (2007).

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[4] The statistics are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[5] See A/63/173, paras. 83-86.

95. During the reporting period, no terrorism-related incidents had been identified in Slovenia and no prosecutions had been conducted. Furthermore, no important deviations and escalation of similar security threats had been observed.

96. **Switzerland** was party to all universal counter-terrorism instruments and had concluded bilateral treaties on police cooperation with all its neighbouring States and with various States in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Such treaties had entered into force with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in January 2009 and with Bosnia and Herzegovina in February 2009.

97. Following the FATF recommendations, an amendment to the Anti-Money-Laundering Act had entered into force on 1 February 2009. Explicitly including the financing of terrorism, the amendment introduced the duty of the financial intermediary to file a report with the Money-Laundering Reporting Office if it had reasonable grounds to suspect that the assets involved in the business relationship served the financing of terrorism. The Ordinance of the Federal Financial Market Supervisory Authority on the financing of terrorism had entered into force on 1 January 2009, including the FATF recommendations on electronic transfers.

98. The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority had become operational on 1 January 2009 with the entry into force of the Financial Market Supervision Act. The Authority had succeeded the Federal Banking Commission, the Federal Office of Private Insurance and the Anti-Money-Laundering Control Authority.

99. In February 2009, the Federal Council had adopted an ordinance on the control of transboundary traffic of cash, enabling the interrogation on transported cash at boarder controls.

100. The amendment of the Federal Act on measures to maintain internal security and the revision of the Federal Act on foreign nationals were under consideration.

101. On 5 December 2008, the Federal Council had extended the Ordinance forbidding Al-Qaida and its related organizations, as well as the Ordinance regarding the extension of the duty to inform and the right to communicate.

102. In 2008, the Money-Laundering Reporting Office had recorded nine communications of financial intermediaries relating to suspected terrorist financing for total funds amounting to 1,058,000 Swiss francs.

103. In November 2008, in reaction to attacks against the Turkish community and in application of its Constitution, Switzerland had adopted concrete measures regulating activities of certain organizations, such as fund-raising during certain traditional events.

104. In 2008, the Public Prosecutor of the Confederation had carried out an inquiry against presumed members of Ansar al-Islam (Ansar al-Sunna) suspected of financing terrorism, membership and support of a criminal organization, and human trafficking. The inquiry would be submitted to the investigating magistrate in order to initiate a preliminary investigation around mid-2009. Another inquiry had been initiated by the Public Prosecutor against presumed members of the Iranian movement Mojahedin-e Khalq, who were suspected of being members of and providing support to a criminal organization. They were also accused of money-laundering and fraud.

105. On 2 May 2008, the Federal Court confirmed the judgement of 21 June 2007 of the Federal Criminal Court in Bellinzona, which had found an Islamist from Tunisia and his wife guilty of illegal propaganda activities on the Internet. The judgement of the Federal Court recognized that the Internet could be used as a "weapon" in favour of terrorist movements.

106. No new cases of extradition related to terrorism had been reported. However, 139 cases of interdiction of entry into the Swiss territory had been pronounced for security reasons pertaining to terrorism.

107. Switzerland was officially part of the Schengen area and was linked to the Schengen Information System (SIS). Moreover, Switzerland had extended its cooperation agreement with the European Police Office (Europol) to include every crime covered by the Europol mandate.

108. **Thailand** provided a list of nine universal counter-terrorism instruments to which it was party (see table 2 below). It also reported that its Cabinet had instructed authorities concerned to take all necessary steps to accelerate the process of becoming party to the remaining instruments.

109. Thailand had become a party to the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in March 2008. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking had been finalized in New Delhi and was expected to be signed at the next ministerial meeting, to be held in Myanmar in 2009.

110. In 2008, Thailand had signed a memorandum of understanding on the exchange of financial intelligence with Chile, the Russian Federation and China. Similar memorandums had been signed with a total of 35 jurisdictions. The Anti-Money Laundering Office regularly shared intelligence information on money-laundering with other foreign financial intelligence units around the world.

111. The new Extradition Act had been enacted in 2008 to exclude the application of the political exception clause to terrorist offences and to make provision for the "extradite or prosecute" principle.

112. The National Assembly had amended the Penal Code in July 2007 proscribing the forgery, distribution, sale and possession of illegal passports and other travel documents. Penalties for those offences had also been increased. The Office of the Attorney General of Thailand was in the process of submitting to the Cabinet a draft act on prevention and suppression of transnational organized crime, in line with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

113. In order to strengthen the monitoring of cross-border remittance, the Anti-Money Laundering Office and the Customs Department had jointly developed a system allowing the direct sharing of data. In an attempt to curb cash couriers and bulk cash smuggling, the Ministry of Finance had issued an announcement on foreign currency limitation, effective February 2008.

114. Concerning border and transport security, Thailand had established the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System at major airports and border checkpoints to track movements of passengers.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

115. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) stated that efforts were being made to develop and deploy new technology at airports that was capable of detecting hazardous substances within liquids, aerosols and sprays. A full analysis of the potential vulnerabilities of civil aviation, as well as efforts to compile a comprehensive list of potential threats and to identify suitable countermeasures to such threats, was being prepared by a working group of the ICAO Aviation Security Panel.

116. The seventh edition of the five-volume ICAO *Security Manual for Safeguarding Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference* had been partially disseminated and two unpublished volumes were being finalized. ICAO continued to play a leading role in ensuring the security of travel documents, principally through its machine readable travel documents programme. ICAO also provided information on the implementation of the Universal Security Audit Programme and on its enhanced aviation security assistance and support strategy.

117. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) reported that, as of 31 May 2009, 152 States had become Party to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and there were 140 State Parties to its Protocol of 1988. IMO further indicated that each of the 2005 Protocols had been signed by 18 States. As of 31 May 2009, the 2005 Protocol to the 1988 Convention had eight Contracting States and the 2005 Protocol to the Protocol of 1988 had six Contracting States.

118. In addition to the information provided in 2008,[6] IMO noted that chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code were in force for 159 States, which, together, accounted for just over 99 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet.

119. In May 2006, IMO had adopted a regulatory framework on long-range identification and tracking of ships as a tool, inter alia, for enhancing the security of States. The corresponding carriage requirements were included in chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and had entered into force on 1 January 2008. IMO was working on the practical aspects of implementing the global system, which was expected to be fully operational by the end of 2009. In December 2008, IMO had developed international guidelines to enhance the security of ships that did not fall within the scope of chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and to prevent those from being used as means or platforms to attack other ships or ports.

120. IMO had also worked closely with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to develop appropriate requirements to enhance the security of transportation of closed cargo transport units and of freight containers consistent with the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (known as the SAFE Framework).

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[6] See A/63/173, paras. 111 to 114.

121. In July 2008, the memorandum of understanding on the establishment of an integrated coast guard network for West and Central Africa, including the outcomes of the Dakar meeting of 2006, had been adopted by 20 and signed by 13 member States of the Maritime Organization of West and Central Africa and work was continuing to implement its provisions.

122. On the protection of vital shipping lanes, IMO had adopted a number of traffic separation schemes and routing measures. In areas where the number of incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships were giving rise to concern, the IMO Assembly, in relation to the situation in waters off the coast of Somalia, had adopted resolution A.1002(25) on piracy and armed robbery against ships in waters off the coast of Somalia. On 29 January 2009, at an IMO-led meeting held pursuant to resolution A.1002(25) in Djibouti, 17 States had adopted and 9 had signed the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti Code of Conduct).

123. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) advised that the Chairs of Inter-religious Dialogue for Intercultural Understanding were serving as a network to foster partnership between international academic centres, bringing together professors, researchers and specialists in the field. The annual meeting in May 2009 had set the priorities of the network for 2010.

124. The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**, pursuant to paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 63/129, noted that its Terrorism Prevention Branch had continued to enhance its technical assistance delivery on legal and related capacity-building matters within the framework of its global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Related activities were undertaken in close coordination with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and in cooperation with other international and regional organizations, tapping on their competencies in special thematic or geographical areas.

125. The **World Bank** had conducted over 30 assessments, 11 jointly with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism compliance since 2001. Throughout the period, nearly 300 technical assistance missions had been performed on a bilateral or regional basis to strengthen all components of an anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regime. In addition, the World Bank had undertaken 14 bilateral remittance corridor analyses that offered sending and receiving countries new information on the characteristics of remittance flows. That information had provided the basis for policy reviews to promote increased flows at lower costs, while enabling better compliance with anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism standards.

126. The World Bank was a lead entity of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism. The Working Group had published a report with findings that covered the challenges to the current approach to the financing of terrorism and recommendations on the way forward. The Bank was moving forward to supplement that report through a series of working papers that would cover issues such as the regulation of non-profit organizations, the improvement of international cooperation, the alternative remittance system regulation and new technological developments.

127. The World Bank had provided direct support to the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate in its assessment of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by Egypt, Indonesia and Nigeria.

2. Other international organizations

128. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) stated that the membership of the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database programme had continued to expand (103 member States and one non-member State). In 2008, 222 incidents had been reported by States, of which 119 had occurred in 2008 (the others had occurred earlier). Of those which had occurred in 2008, 15 involved illegal or unauthorized possession and related criminal activities, 16 involved thefts or losses of material, and 86 involved the recovery or discovery of uncontrolled or orphan material, unauthorized disposals and other unauthorized activities.

129. IAEA continued to consolidate the nuclear security needs of States into Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, which served as a framework for implementing nuclear security activities and improvements. In 2008, an additional 10 States had approved their Plans, while a further 28 Plans were in various stages of development and discussion.

130. To help States assess the status of their technical and administrative arrangements, IAEA conducted nuclear security advisory and evaluation missions, as well as fact-finding and technical visits. There had been 21 missions during the year which had produced recommendations for nuclear security improvements in the requesting State.

131. Three new guides had been issued in 2008 in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series. Upcoming publications dealt with the security of radioactive sources, cybersecurity and the protection of sensitive information for nuclear security.

132. With regard to risk reduction, IAEA had assisted 12 States in upgrading, or preparing to upgrade, physical protection at nuclear facilities. Upgrades had also been prepared or implemented for the physical protection of radioactive material in nine States. More than 1,500 disused radioactive sources had been moved to secure storage. The IAEA also continued its involvement in projects to repatriate disused high-enriched uranium research reactor fuel.

133. IAEA continued to help States meet the nuclear security challenges associated with major public events. Assistance included security information, detection equipment and training, in addition to facilitating peer-based sharing of knowledge and expertise.

134. IAEA continued to work with other international and regional organizations in the area of nuclear security, in such areas as information sharing, promotion of relevant international legal instruments and training.[7]

135. The **International Criminal Police Organization** (INTERPOL) reported that the expansion of 1-24/7, its secure global police communications system, had surpassed all expectation and that as of February 2009, 83 countries had expanded access, and INTERPOL was working with 50 countries towards that objective.

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[7] For further details, see http://www-ns.iaea.org/security.

136. In January 2009, INTERPOL had launched the first phase of I-link, a unique police tool available to users of I-24/7, enabling them to rapidly submit, record and access information. The system had been created to facilitate and streamline the exchange of international criminal police information, including terrorism-related information.

137. INTERPOL had also coordinated the circulation of alerts and warnings by means of specific tools, such as its colour-coded international notices system, and it had developed the *Bioterrorism Incident Pre-Planning and Response Guide* which was publicly available on its website.

138. INTERPOL was working with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to develop complementary databases on biocrimes and bioincidents in order to prevent and respond to the bioterrorism threat.

139. The **Organization of American States** (OAS) reported on the activities of the secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, in particular the report of the rapporteur on its ninth regular session, held from 4 to 6 March 2009, as well as the Declaration on Strengthening Border Controls and International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism adopted on 6 March 2009.

140. The **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** reported that its Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism continued to be a forum for the sharing of information on national and international experiences in counter-terrorism.

141. The **Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization** reported that a number of States had already brought into force the penal provisions criminalizing the act of carrying out a nuclear explosion or causing, encouraging, preparing for, or in any way intentionally participating in, such an explosion.

III. Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism[8]

142. Currently, there are 30 instruments, 16 of which are universal (13 instruments and 3 recent amendments) and 14 of which are regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 below by the letter shown on the left to reflect the status of the corresponding instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

D. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

E. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

F. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

G. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 8 June 2009;[11]

H. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005: status as at 8 June 2009;[11]

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

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[8] The status information reflects information provided by the depositaries or information that is available on their respective websites. It does not take into account any treaty action that is under process at the time the tables below were created.

[9] Updated information may be found at http://www.icao.int/icao/en/leb/.

[10] Updated information may be found at http://treaties.un.org.

[11] Updated information may be found at http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/index.html.

[12] Updated information may be found at http://www.imo.org.

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

K. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

N. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

O. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

P. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005 (entered into force on 7 July 2007): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

Q. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 12 May 2009;

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999 (entered into force on 7 November 2002): status as at 6 June 2006;

S. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 27 January 2009;[13]

T. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg on 15 May 2003: status as at 22 June 2009;[13]

U. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February

[13] Updated information may be found at http://www.coe.int.

1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 22 June 2009;[14]

V. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 31 January 2009;[15]

W. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004: status as at 7 July 2008;[15]

X. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

Y. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004 (entered into force on 12 January 2006): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Additional Protocol;

Z. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai on 15 June 2001 (entered into force on 29 March 2003): status as at 2 January 2009;

AA. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999 (entered into force on 3 October 2000 for Tajikistan; on 5 December 2000 for Kazakhstan; on 6 February 2001 for Kyrgyzstan; on 22 August 2001 for the Republic of Moldova; on 28 December 2001 for Armenia; on 18 April 2004 for Belarus; and on 13 January 2005 for the Russian Federation): status as at 21 January 2009;

BB. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 22 June 2009;[14]

CC. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 June 2007): status as at 22 June 2009;[13]

DD. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 May 2008): status as at 22 June 2009.[13]

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[14] Updated information may be found at http://www.oas.org.

[15] Updated information may be found at http://www.africa-union.org.

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
40	76	59	61	25	39	45[a]	-	41	-	51	-	51	58	132	115	22[b]	8	47	46	19	48[c]	35[c]	-	7	-	4	33	43	32
Ratification, accession or succession[d]																													
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
184	184	187	168	171	166	140[a]	26	152	8	140	6	140	161	168	54	17[b]	12[b]	46	29	15	37[c]	8	7	7	6	7	24	20	15

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.
[d] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

Table 2

Status of participation in international instruments pertaining to international terrorism

Signature

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Afghanistan		B											M			P														
Albania															O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Algeria														N	O		Q	R				V	W							
Andorra															O	P			S	T									CC	
Angola																						V								
Antigua and Barbuda																												BB		
Argentina		B	C	D			G		I		K		M	N	O	P												BB		
Armenia															O	P			S	T							AA		CC	DD
Australia		B	C		E		G								O	P														
Austria		B	C	D		F	G		I				M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Azerbaijan															O	P			S	T							AA		CC	
Bahamas									I		K				O													BB		
Bahrain															O		Q													
Bangladesh																									Y					
Barbados	A	B	C												O													BB		
Belarus		B	C	D	E				I		K		M	N	O	P														
Belgium	A	B	C	D		F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Belize													M		O													BB		
Benin		B													O	P						V	W							
Bhutan															O										Y					
Bolivia						F							M		O						U							BB		
Bosnia and Herzegovina															O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Botswana			C												O							V								
Brazil	A	B	C	D			G		I		K		M	N	O	P												BB		
Brunei Darussalam									I		K																			
Bulgaria		B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M		O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Burkina Faso	A															P		R				V	W							
Burundi		B	C											N	O	P						V								
Cambodia		B													O	P														
Cameroon				D																		V	W							
Canada	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P												BB		
Cape Verde															O															
Central African Republic															O							V	W							
Chad		B	C																			V	W							

Ratification, accession, succession

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Afghanistan	A	B	C		E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O															
Albania	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T									CC	DD
Algeria	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O		Q					V	W							
Andorra	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O														CC	
Angola	A	B	C	D																		V								
Antigua and Barbuda	A	B	C		E	F	G								O													BB		
Argentina	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O													BB		
Armenia	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T							AA			DD
Australia	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O															
Austria	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S											
Azerbaijan	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T										
Bahamas	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O															
Bahrain	A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O		Q	R												
Bangladesh	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P								X	Y					
Barbados	A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O															
Belarus	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P											AA			
Belgium	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T										
Belize	A	B	C	D	E	F								N	O															
Benin	A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O							V								
Bhutan	A	B	C	D	E	F							M		O									X	Y					
Bolivia	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O						U									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S										CC	DD
Botswana	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O															
Brazil	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O						U							BB		
Brunei Darussalam	A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K			N	O															
Bulgaria	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O				S	T									CC	
Burkina Faso	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O			R				V								
Burundi	A		C		E											P						V	W							
Cambodia	A	B	C	D	F	F	G		I		K			N	O															
Cameroon	A	B	C	D	E	F	G						M	N	O															
Canada	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O													BB		
Cape Verde	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O							V								
Central African Republic	A	B	C	D	E	F	G							N	O	P														
Chad	A	B	C			F																V								

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Chile		B		D		F			I		K		M		O	P					U							BB				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O													BB		
China				D					I		K				O	P																A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O														BB		
Colombia	A	B											M		O	P					U							BB				A	B	C	D	E	F	G							N	O											Z					
Comoros														N	O		G					V	W									A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O	P						U			V					BB		
Congo (Republic of the)	A		C	D											O							V	W									A	B	C												O								V								
Cook Islands															O																	A	B	C	D					I	J					O																
Costa Rica		B	C	D					I		K		M	N	O	P					U							BB				A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O							U							BB		
Côte d'Ivoire				D									M	N								V	W									A	B	C		E	F								N	O																	
Croatia															O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Cuba															O																A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P																
Cyprus			C											N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Czech Republic														N	O	P			S	T											A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S													
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea				D											O																A	B	C	D	E	F																									
Democratic Republic of the Congo				D		F									O							V	W								A	B	C		E		G							N	O																
Denmark	A	B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC		
Djibouti															O	P	G					V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O		Q						V								
Dominica																																B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O														BB		
Dominican Republic		B	C			F	G								O						U							BB			A	B	C		E	F	G		I					N	O	P						U							BB		
Ecuador	A	B			E		G		I		K		M		O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M		O							U							BB		
Egypt			C	D		F			I		K		M	N	O	P	Q	R				V									A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O		Q	R					V								
El Salvador		B				F										P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P						U							BB		
Equatorial Guinea		B																				V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O									V							
Eritrea																						V																					M											V							
Estonia														N	O	P			S	T									CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O				S	T									CC		
Ethiopia		B	C	D																		V									A	B	C	D	E	F								N									V								
Fiji		B	C																												A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P															
Finland	A	B		D	E	F	G		I				M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC		
France	A	B		D			G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T									CC		
Gabon		B	C	D		F							M		O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H							N	O	P							V	W							
Gambia		B																				V	W								A	B	C	D					I				M																		
Georgia															O				S	T							AA		CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T											
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I				M	N	O	P			S	T									CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S												
Ghana		B		D									M		O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O								V								
Greece	A	B	C	D		F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S												
Grenada																												BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O							U							BB		

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Guatemala	A	B	C		E	F	G								O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G					M	N	O							U							BB		
Guinea													M		O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O			R				Y								
Guinea-Bissau													M		O							V	W								A	B	C	D	E		G		I		K			N	O	P						V								
Guyana																P												BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O													BB		
Haiti			C			F	G																					BB			A	B	C		E	F																								
Holy See	A																																																											
Honduras						F							M		O						U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O						U							BB		
Hungary		B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S											DD
Iceland				D	E									N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S											
India		B	C											N	O	P									Y						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	F								X	Y					
Indonesia	A	B		D			G								O																A	B	C				G							N	O															
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		B																													A	B	C	D	E	F																								
Iraq		B				F			I		K						U														A	B	C	D	E																									
Ireland	A			D			G							N	O	P			S	T									CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S											
Israel	A	B	C	D		F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P															A	B	C	D	E		G		I		K			N	O															
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S											
Jamaica		B	C	D		F									O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O															
Japan	A	B				F								N	O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P														
Jordan		B	C	D					I		K		M		O	P	G														A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M		O		G										Z	AA		
Kazakhstan																P											AA			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P														
Kenya															O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	I	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P						Y								
Kiribati																P																			E	F			I		K			N	O	P														
Kuwait		B		D									M			P	G														A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N																
Kyrgyzstan																P											AA			A	B	C	D	E	F								M	N	O	P										Z	AA		
Lao People's Democratic Republic		B	C																												A	B	C	D	E	F									N	O														
Latvia															O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T										CC
Lebanon				D									M			P	Q														A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M			P	Q													
Lesotho						F									O	P						Y									A	B	C			F								N	O								Y							
Liberia	A			D		F			I		K					P						V									A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K			N	O															
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															O	P	Q					V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P	Q					V	W							
Liechtenstein		B					G								O	P			S	T											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O				S	T										
Lithuania														N		P			S	T									CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T										
Luxembourg		B	C	D		F	G							N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G						M	N	O	P			S	T										
Madagascar	A												M	N	O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		H		M	N	O								Y								
Malawi				D																											A	B	C		E	F								N	O								Y							

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Malaysia		B		D												P															A	B	C	D	E	F							M	N	O																	
Maldives																									Y						A	B	C	D	E								M	N	O										X	Y						
Mali													M		O							V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O			R				V	W								
Malta															O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S													DD
Marshall Islands				D																											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	O								V										
Mauritania																	G					V									A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K			N	O	P							V									
Mauritius																															A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K			N	O								V									
Mexico				D		F							M		O	P												BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P					U									BB		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A	B	C	D									M		O	P					U												C	D	E	F			I						N	O																
Monaco															O																																													
Mongolia														N	O	P			S												A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P																
Montenegro		B	C		E		G								O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N	O				S											CC	DD
Morocco																P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O																
Mozambique				D											O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O																
Myanmar															O							V									A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K		M	N	O							V									
Namibia															O																A	B	C	D			G		I		K																				
Nauru															O							V									A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O										X	Y					
Nepal														N											Y						A	B	C		E	F																										DD
Netherlands	A	B	C	D		F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T											
New Zealand		B	C	D		F			I		K				O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P						U							BB		
Nicaragua			C		E								M		O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P															
Niger	A	B	C	D			G															V	W								A	B	C	D			G	H	I		K			N		O			R				V	W							
Nigeria	A								I		K				O							V									A	B	C	D									M										V								
Niue																																																												
Norway	A	B		D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T											
Oman																	G														A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M				Q	R							X	Y					
Pakistan	A	B		D									M					R							Y						A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K			N																	
Palau																P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P						U							BB		
Panama	A	B	C			F	G							N	O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F								N	O																
Papua New Guinea																															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P						U							BB		
Paraguay		B	C		E		G								O	P					U							BB			A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P						U							BB		
Peru				D									M		O	P					U										A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O																
Philippines	A	B	C	D		F	G		I		K			N	O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O				S	T										CC	DD
Poland		B	C	D	E		G		I		K			N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S											
Portugal	A	B	C	D		F	G							N	O	P			S	T											A	B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M	N	O		Q	R												
Qatar																P	Q																																											

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Republic of Korea	A			D			G						M	N	O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O																	
Republic of Moldova															O	P			S	T							AA		CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T							AA		CC	DD
Romania		B	C	D	E		G							N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Russian Federation		B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T							AA		CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T						Z	AA		CC	
Rwanda		B	C		E										O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G							N	O							V								
Saint Kitts and Nevis															O													BB				B	C	D	E	F	G		I	J			M	N	O																
Saint Lucia																												BB			A	B	C	D					I		K																			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				D											O													BB			A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K			N	O															
Samoa															O																A	B	C	D					I				M		O															
San Marino															O				S	T									CC	DD														N	O				S											
Sao Tome and Principe																P															A	B	C	D	E	F			I		K			N	O															
Saudi Arabia	A			D					I		K				O	P	Q	R													A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P	Q	R												
Senegal	A	B	C	D		F							M			P						V									A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O							V								
Serbia							G								O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Seychelles									I		K				O	P						V									A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O							V								
Sierra Leone		B													O	P		R				V	W								A	B	C		E	F								N	O														
Singapore		B	C												O	P															A	B	C	D	E				I				M	N	O														
Slovakia														N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD
Slovenia														N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O				S	T										
Solomon Islands																															A		C																											
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South Africa		B	C				G							N	O	P						V	W								A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O	P						Y	W							
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IV. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210

143. By its resolution 62/71, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by Assembly resolution 51/210. The Ad Hoc Committee convened its thirteenth session from 29 June to 2 July 2009.[16]

V. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

144. ICAO currently managed an aviation security training programme through a network of 18 ICAO designated Aviation Security Training Centres around the world.

145. In coordination with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, ICAO had organized its first regional seminar on Machine Readable Travel Documents, biometrics and security standards in early April 2009 in Nigeria. ICAO had also convened its fourth worldwide symposium and exhibition on ICAO Machine Readable Travel Documents, biometrics and security standards, at its headquarters in Montreal in October 2008. In addition, two regional workshops on travel document security and the implementation of ICAO Machine Readable Travel Documents standards and specifications, co-hosted by OAS and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism secretariat, had been held in Latin America. Six regional workshops and five technical assessments had been conducted in coordination with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Beyond efforts to impart information and guidance, ICAO continued to provide States and international organizations with operational assistance in the implementation of Machine Readable Travel Documents-related projects.

146. IMO reported that subregional workshops on the implementation of chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code had been held in Barbados for States from the Caribbean area and in Bulgaria for States in Central and Eastern Europe in May 2009. Since the launch of its global technical cooperation programme in 2002, IMO had delivered a total of 184 technical cooperation security-related events (59 regional or subregional and 75 national seminars/workshops/training courses and 50 country needs assessment and advisory missions). Some 6,300 people had been trained in the process.

147. UNESCO planned to organize a meeting of the Secretaries-General of the European and Arab national commissions for UNESCO and the intergovernmental organizations of both regions, within the framework of the Euro-Arab dialogue, for the second part of 2009.

148. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime noted that since January 2008, 70 countries had been provided with country-specific direct assistance and 20 regional and subregional workshops had been organized. That brought the total number of member States that had been supported in ratifying and implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism since the launch of the

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/64/37).

global project in January 2003 to 165. More than 8,600 national criminal justice officials had been provided with specialized briefings on the provisions and practical application of those international instruments, of which approximately 2,050 had been trained since January 2008. More than a dozen technical assistance tools had been developed. Those included model legislative provisions against terrorism and the Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism, a legal database containing the status of ratification of the international legal counter-terrorism instruments, relevant national legislation and case law.

149. In-depth training assistance delivery required expanded services in specialized areas of expertise of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, such as international cooperation in criminal matters; nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism; maritime terrorism; financing of terrorism; and rule of law aspects of countering terrorism. New specialized assistance tools were developed and existing tools refined in order to fully cover the evolving international legal framework and assist Member States with the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Increased substantive and financial support from Member States was required to meet those challenges.

150. IAEA had organized 14 national and 16 regional training courses focusing on the physical protection of nuclear material in use, storage and transport and associated facilities, including State systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material. More than 750 participants from more than 90 States had received prevention training. IAEA had also provided training to enhance State capabilities for detecting, interdicting and responding to illegal acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material and associated facilities. During 2008, training courses of that kind, including 18 national, 12 regional and three international courses, had been convened for more than 870 individuals from more than 80 States. Three regional workshops on illicit trafficking information and two regional workshops on information and computer security had been conducted during the year. IAEA had also given priority to the development of nuclear security education mechanisms.

151. In 2008, IAEA had provided bilateral legislative assistance to more than 20 countries on all aspects of nuclear law, including nuclear security. During the period, IAEA had held a workshop on implementing legislation in nuclear security for selected African countries.

152. INTERPOL, within the framework of its Bioterrorism Prevention Programme launched in 2005, had organized five regional workshops and five regional train-the-trainer sessions, at which 533 participants from 115 countries were trained. It had also organized two table-top exercises on preventing bioterrorism, one in December 2007 in France (with international representation) and the other in August 2008 in Malaysia (for the Asia-Pacific region). Further train-the-trainer sessions on preventing bioterrorism and table-top exercises were planned. INTERPOL was also organizing fellowship programmes which would enable police officers to spend some time at INTERPOL within the Bioterrorism Prevention Programme in order to share their national expertise and develop national bioterrorism response plans or units. INTERPOL had also been developing e-learning modules in order to provide educational materials to a wider audience on bioterrorism prevention and response.

153. OAS had organized various seminars and workshops through the secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism. In 2008, the secretariat had conducted 115 activities, training courses and technical assistance missions,

benefiting over 2,700 participants through nine programmes in five areas: border controls, critical infrastructure protection, counter-terrorism legislative assistance and combating terrorism financing, strengthening strategies on emerging terrorist threats (crisis management), and international cooperation and partnerships. Key achievements included the development of new methodologies, workshops on best practices and crisis management exercises, and expansion of international partnerships.

154. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons had hosted a seminar on multilateral approaches to non-proliferation: chemical dimension, co-organized with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in March 2009, in order to promote cooperation among international organizations in enhancing non-proliferation standards and arrangements in practice at the regional and national levels.

155. The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization reported that the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission was carrying out a programme of legal technical assistance, including regional, subregional or national seminars and workshops, assistance to State signatories upon request, maintenance of a database and preparation of documentary information of national implementation measures, and punctual collaboration with other international and non-governmental organizations.

VI. Publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*

156. The Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, was engaged in the preparation for publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*. Following the issuance of the French version of the publication in February 2008, the English version was issued in May 2008 and the Spanish version is expected to be issued in September 2009. Work was under way to publish it in the remaining United Nations official languages.

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Item 59 (b) of the provisional agenda*
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: women in development

Integrating women into national development strategies

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/206 on women in development, the present report focuses on progress made in integrating the specific priorities and needs of women in development, including in the formulation of national development strategies. Recommendations are provided for consideration by the Assembly.

* A/64/150.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 62/206, the General Assembly reaffirmed that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development. The Assembly stressed the importance of creating a favourable and conducive national and international environment in all fields of life for the effective integration of women in development.

2. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fourth session, a report on the progress made in the implementation of resolution 62/206 on women in development, including on integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies. The present report was prepared in response to that request. Contributions from Member States and United Nations entities were used as a basis for preparation of the present report.[1]

II. Progress towards the integration of women into development

3. Although gender equality and the empowerment of women are increasingly recognized as important prerequisites for achieving economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, systematic attention has not been paid to the priorities and needs of women and girls in development policies and planning processes. Structural inequalities in the division of power and resources and persistent stereotypical attitudes and gender bias in society impede the implementation of commitments on gender equality.[2]

4. While globalization has brought greater economic opportunities and independence to some women, many others have been marginalized. The uneven distribution of the benefits of globalization has led to widening economic disparities, high incidence of poverty among women and increased gender inequality, including, inter alia, through deteriorating and unsafe work environments, especially in the informal economy and in rural areas.

5. The challenges facing women in development have been exacerbated by the food crisis. Increases in food prices have affected millions of people, especially poor women.[3] Although women play a critical role in the production of food in

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[1] Contributions were received from the Governments of: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Jamaica, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yemen. The following United Nations entities provided inputs: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the World Bank, the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Trade Organization.

[2] See E/CN.6/2008/2.

[3] World Bank/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/International Fund for Agricultural Development, *Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook, 2008*.

many parts of the world, they face significant constraints in access to productive resources, such as land, credit, extension services and technology. The migration of men from rural areas in search of employment leaves women with responsibility for the livelihoods of their families. The unequal access to and control over assets and resources by women limit their ability to plan for and avert crises.[4] Financial and economic crises also create a disproportionate burden for many women who are concentrated in vulnerable employment and are more likely to be unemployed than men, who tend to have lower unemployment and social security benefits,[5] and who have unequal access to and control over economic and financial resources.

6. Analysis of the 2008 mid-point review of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals indicates that efforts have been taken at the national level to integrate women into development. Progress has been made, for example, in eliminating gender disparities in education and in increasing women's access to employment and political participation, although the gains made have been slow and uneven across regions.

7. The gender parity index in primary education is 95 per cent or higher in 6 of 10 regions, including the most populous ones.[6] However, progress has not been fast enough to ensure basic education for the millions of girls still out of school, and gains have been very uneven across regions. Of the 113 countries that missed the gender parity target for school enrolment at both the primary and secondary levels, only 18 are likely to achieve that goal by 2015. Gender parity has been reached at the secondary level by only 35 per cent of countries and at the tertiary level by only 3 per cent.[7]

8. Increasing educational attainment can be effective as an empowerment strategy only if it translates into equality of economic opportunities. While employment has increased for women, their paid work in many areas is characterized by occupational segregation and they are often concentrated in low-paid jobs with little security. Women's unequal share of unpaid household work restricts their access to full employment and steers them into the informal economy, particularly in the context of HIV/AIDS and the food crisis.

9. The proportion of seats in parliaments held by women increased slightly from 13.5 per cent in 2000 to 18.4 per cent in 2009.[8] Only 24 countries have achieved 30 per cent or higher female representation in parliament. While such representation is an important indicator of women's capacity to influence decision-making, including on public policies, strategies and resource allocations, access to leadership positions is also critical.

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[4] K. Hansen-Kuhn, "Women and Food Crises: How United States Food Aid Policies Can Better Support their Struggles". Discussion paper prepared for ActionAid (2007). Available from http://www.sarpn.org/documents/d0002518/Women_food_crises_ActionAid.pdf.

[5] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for the Advancement of Women, *1999 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: Globalization, Gender and Work* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.IV.8), pp. 12-13.

[6] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009*, New York, 2007.

[7] United Nations, Background paper prepared for the High-level event on the Millennium Development Goals held on 25 September 2008 in New York.

[8] Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments: situation as of 31 May 2009. Available from http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm.

10. Successful development outcomes, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, are contingent on progress in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. There is increasing awareness that investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth. Integrating gender perspectives in national development policies, strategies and plans is critical for sustainable and people-centred economic growth and poverty reduction.

III. Integrating gender perspectives into national development policies and strategies

11. The 2005 World Summit called for the adoption and implementation of "comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals" (General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 22 (a)). In response, the Commission on the Status of Women addressed the issue of national development strategies during its fiftieth session in 2006 through a high-level round table and underlined the need to systematically integrate gender perspectives into national development policies, strategies and plans.[9]

12. The 10-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in 2005 indicated that some Member States had taken steps to address the needs of women and girls in national development policies.[10] There were, however, persistent constraints in implementation that included lack of effective accountability, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; limited capacity and expertise on gender mainstreaming, especially in line ministries; and insufficient human and financial resources.[10] The critical role of national machineries for gender equality and women's empowerment in mainstreaming gender perspectives in national development policies was highlighted.

13. Analysis of national reporting on the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategy papers revealed, however, that Governments had missed critical opportunities to fully identify and address gender perspectives (see A/62/187, para. 73). While gender equality objectives are increasingly addressed at the policy level, significant gaps persist in their implementation at the programme level.[9, 10]

14. In the preparation of the present report, a number of Member States and United Nations entities reported on efforts to mainstream gender perspectives in national development strategies. The Government of Yemen integrated gender perspectives into national and sector policies, including the five-year plan for development and poverty alleviation (2006-2010). The National Machinery for Women's Rights in Cyprus promoted gender mainstreaming in all national policies and programmes through training of relevant professionals within the public service on gender equality issues, data collection and sex-disaggregated data, as well as the organization of workshops, seminars and conferences. El Salvador's Red Solidaria Programme, a multisectoral human development strategy, incorporated gender

[9] See E/CN.6/2006/CRP.7. Available from http://www.un.org/women/watch/daw/csw50/documents.htm.

[10] See E/CN.6/2005/2 and Corr.1.

perspectives, in particular in the health and education sectors. Ethiopia's Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty for the period 2005/2006-2009/2010 included interventions to reduce women's time burdens by making water supplies available within 0.5 km to 85 per cent of the population by 2010.

15. With assistance from UNIFEM, the Government of Kyrgyzstan strengthened systems for gender-sensitive monitoring of national development plans and costing gender equality priorities. UNDP assisted Jordan with the integration of gender perspectives into their National Executive Programme (2007-2009). UNDP also facilitated the engagement of women's civil society organizations in the drafting of the National Initiative for Social Development in Djibouti.

16. WFP supported training on gender equality for government staff participating in poverty reduction strategy processes. To assist national governments in strengthening attention to gender issues in their national strategies, UNAIDS prepared a guidance manual for national responses to HIV/AIDS.

17. Several Member States reported on action plans and strategies aimed at achieving gender equality (Algeria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Mexico, Russian Federation, Serbia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen); legislative measures (Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Cyprus, Finland and Viet Nam); and the creation of national mechanisms (Finland and Viet Nam), but did not specify how those interventions supported the integration of gender perspectives into national development policies and strategies.

Increasing resource allocations for gender equality and empowerment of women

18. Increased attention to gender mainstreaming in national development strategies and action plans is necessary to ensure progress in implementation of commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment. A critical issue is the allocation of sufficient resources. Despite a growing body of evidence demonstrating that gender equality makes good economic sense and the calls for gender mainstreaming in economic policies and public finance processes, adequate resources have not been systematically allocated to gender equality and empowerment of women.[11]

19. Some Member States reported on resources allocated to gender equality commitments. In 2009, Mexico earmarked 8,981.6 million pesos ($678.7 million) to gender equality in its federal expenditure budget. In Japan, for the fiscal year 2009, 4.3 trillion yen ($44.9 billion) was allocated to the budget for gender equality, an increase of approximately 2.7 per cent from 2008.

20. ECE has developed a web-based information portal (to be launched in October 2009) to provide good practice case studies in gender mainstreaming in economic policies across ECE member States. The portal will also provide policymakers with links to toolkits, manuals and guidelines on gender-responsive budgeting.

21. Gender-responsive budget initiatives that mainstream gender perspectives into budgets and link resource allocations to gender equality commitments have been launched in more than 60 countries over the past decade. Many of those initiatives have involved only the analysis of budgets and have had limited focus on implementation. Emphasis has been mainly on the expenditure rather than the

[11] See E/CN.6/2008/5.

revenue side of budgets. Many initiatives have focused on social sectors rather than on productive sectors.

22. Several Member States reported on gender-responsive budget initiatives, including through legislation, to ensure a stronger focus on gender perspectives in planning processes (Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Viet Nam and Yemen). In Belgium, for example, a law adopted in 2007 requires the integration of gender perspectives into budget preparations and the preparation of a note explaining the amounts earmarked for the promotion of equality between women and men. Guidelines for the 2009 budget noted that gender budgeting was obligatory, but focused on awareness-raising and training activities as a first step. The Law on Gender Equality and the National Strategy on the Advancement of Women (2000-2010) in Viet Nam contain clear requirements for budgeting for activities relating to gender equality. On the basis of guidance by the Ministry of Finance, 93 per cent of Ministries and Government Agencies, allocated resources in their annual budgets for activities aimed at achievement of gender equality.

23. A Directorate on gender-responsive budgeting within the Ministry of Finance was established in Yemen in 2007. The National Committee on Women of Yemen participated in meetings of the technical committee on sectoral and local budgets in 2007 and 2008. The National Women's Institute in Mexico developed manuals and guidelines for gender-responsive budgeting and collaborated with the committees on gender equality in the Chamber of Deputies and Senators and the Ministry of Finance.

24. In 2008, the Gender Centre of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina established an expert working group, in collaboration with UNIFEM, to collect and analyse budget regulations, with the aim to make gender analysis and gender-sensitive planning mandatory, in accordance with the recommendations from the Council of Europe and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. With support from UNIFEM, the Government of Kyrgyzstan introduced gender-responsive budgeting as part of the reform of the public finance management.

25. The sustainability of gender-responsive budgeting initiatives requires awareness-raising and capacity-building activities.[11] Cyprus organized a seminar on gender-responsive budgeting, in 2008, involving relevant stakeholders including the Ministry of Finance and the Parliamentary Committee on Finance. ESCWA organized a regional workshop on gender-responsive budgeting for representatives of the ministries of planning and finance in almost all ESCWA member States, and provided advisory services and technical assistance to several Member States, including Bahrain, Jordan and Yemen.

26. Several United Nations entities supported gender-responsive budget initiatives at the national and local level and developed their own capacity to support work in this area. UNDP provided capacity development support to country offices and key stakeholders on the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data in gender analysis of budgets, including in Morocco and Tunisia. UNIFEM collaborated with finance ministries in 20 countries to develop tools and monitoring mechanisms to track implementation of commitments towards gender equality. UNAIDS assisted countries to increase attention to gender-responsive budgeting within the context of national HIV and AIDS strategies.

27. There is increased risk of reductions in allocations to gender equality commitments in both developed and developing countries in the context of the economic crisis. Gender-responsive budgets are an important tool for ensuring that in the responses to the financial and economic crisis sufficient resources are allocated and spent to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

IV. Increasing women's access to full employment and decent work

28. While women's access to employment opportunities has increased in recent years, women are more likely than men to have low-paid and vulnerable jobs, with no social protection, basic rights or voice at work.[12] Recent statistics indicate that globally, women account for almost 40 per cent of all paid employment outside of agriculture, an increase from 36 per cent in 1990. Despite this increase, female participation in the labour force was estimated to be 52.6 per cent in 2008, compared with male participation in the labour force of 77.5 per cent. At the same time, the global unemployment rate for women (6.3 per cent) was higher than for men (5.9 per cent).[13]

29. In 2008, the service sector accounted for 46.3 per cent of all female employment, compared with 41.2 per cent of male employment,[13] varying across regions, from 84.4 per cent in developed economies and the European Union to 18.2 per cent in South Asia. While the share of female employment in agriculture has declined from 42.9 per cent in 1998 to 35.4 per cent in 2008, the figure remained high in sub-Saharan Africa (64.3 per cent) and South Asia (64.5 per cent).[13]

30. Increasing women's access to the labour market should be an integral part of national development policies and strategies. A number of Member States provided data on the current situation of women in the labour market. The unemployment rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina was reported as 26.8 per cent for women and 21.4 per cent for men in 2008. Women in Serbia accounted for 44 per cent of those in employment and 54.3 per cent among the unemployed.

31. Several Member States noted an increase in women's access to employment opportunities. The share of women employed in the labour force (25 years and over) increased incrementally by 2.2 per cent from 2007 to 2008 in Jamaica, owing primarily to increased employment in the service industry, such as wholesale and retail trade, transport, business, and community and social services. In Qatar, the participation of women in the labour market increased to 49.3 percent in 2007 from 40.6 percent in 2004. Qatari businesswomen accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total number of investors on the Doha Securities Market. An increase in employment of women in the civil service from 10.6 per cent in 2004 to 33 per cent in 2007 was reported in Yemen.

32. Some Member States reported on efforts to integrate gender perspectives into labour market legislation, policies and strategies to increase women's access to employment. Initiatives reported included legislation (Australia, Belarus, Bosnia

[12] International Labour Organization, *Global Employment Trends for Women, 2008*.

[13] International Labour Organization, *Global Employment Trends for Women, 2009*.

and Herzegovina, Chile, Cyprus and Greece); gender-sensitive curricula and teaching methods to address gender stereotypes in educational and career choices (Jamaica); and the establishment of new or improved childcare services (Belgium).

33. In Serbia, the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, with the support of UNDP, created 261 new employment opportunities, 114 of which were taken up by women. WFP facilitated the participation of 935,000 women in food-for-training activities and 1.8 million women in food-for-work activities in 2008. Training activities helped women acquire livelihood skills, such as literacy and numerical skills, to enhance their employment and income-generation opportunities.

34. Unequal sharing of unpaid work between women and men, including caregiving, constrains women's ability to fully participate in the labour market.[14] A number of initiatives promoting more equal sharing of responsibilities were reported (Australia, Finland, Malta, Singapore). Malta introduced the "Telework National Standard Order" for the private and public sectors to promote flexible working arrangements and more equal sharing of family responsibilities. Belarus took gender perspectives into account in amending its Labour Code to support parenting roles. In Singapore, the Tripartite Workgroup on Enhancing Employment Choices for Women, which included representatives from unions, employers and the Government, initiated the "30 Minutes to Work" programme, whereby non-working women were matched with jobs that were located within close vicinity to their homes. WFP noted that flex-time, shift work and availability of childcare services facilitated in the participation of women in food-for-work activities.

35. Policy and legislative interventions that include affordable childcare and maternal, paternal and parental leave provisions are critical to ensure the equitable participation of both women and men in the labour market, but continue to be primarily targeted at women. Since 2007, the Ministry of Social Development of Mexico has coordinated nursery and childcare support for working mothers. In Malta, a childcare subsidy scheme was implemented to increase the availability and affordability of quality childcare. Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided to employed parents with children under the age of three to mitigate the cost of childcare.

36. In 2008, Singapore amended its laws to extend paid maternity leave from 12 to 16 weeks and introduced a marriage and parenthood package which provides childcare leave for both parents. Cyprus amended its laws to increase maternity leave from 16 to 18 weeks for biological mothers and from 14 to 16 weeks for adoptive mothers. It also increased the period during which the mother can have one hour off work every day for the purpose of breastfeeding and/or for childcare up to nine months following the day of confinement, or the day when the maternity leave started, in cases of adoption. Labour legislation was amended in Ecuador to establish paid paternity leave for 10 days from the birth of a newborn, which could be extended to cases of adoption and in the event of illness of the mother or child.

37. Ensuring decent work is an integral part of efforts to integrate women into development. Women are often concentrated in low-paid jobs with little security and limited access to decision-making. Occupational segregation and gender wage gaps persist in all parts of the world. The gender wage gap is estimated to range from 3 to

[14] See E/CN.6/2009/2.

51 per cent, with a global average of 17 per cent.[15] In Belgium, for example, the gender wage gap was 13 per cent in 2008, and women earned about 20 per cent less than men in all the employment sectors of the labour market in Finland.

38. Several Member States reported on actions taken to address direct and indirect discrimination against women in the workplace, such as sexual harassment, dismissal owing to pregnancy and birth, and unequal remuneration. In Greece, a law on the equal treatment of women and men in access to employment and professional education addressed the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace and victim compensation. It stipulated that employers could not discriminate against a pregnant woman or a woman who had given birth. Australia and Chile introduced new legislation to promote equal pay for work of equal value. In response to its high wage gap, Finland launched a tripartite programme for equal pay for work of equal value in 2006 and established a high-level monitoring group to assess its progress in implementation.

39. A number of Member States reported on efforts to reduce gender-based horizontal occupational segregation in the labour market, including by encouraging women to enter male-dominated occupations. The Human Employment and Resource Training Trust/National Training Agency in Jamaica incorporated a gender component in its training programmes which significantly increased the enrolment of women and girls in technology fields, as well as in other non-traditional areas. Finland addressed the multiple discrimination that minority and migrant women face in the labour market through training programmes to increase women's knowledge and professional skills and a campaign to educate employers and work communities on migrants' needs as employees.

40. Some initiatives to improve women's situation in the labour market taken by Member States targeted both public and private organizations. In Finland, the preparation of an annual gender equality plan — which contains a gender equality assessment, measures for improving the situation and review of the results of the previous year's plan — is obligatory for workplaces with more than 30 employees, as well as for educational institutions. The plan is developed in cooperation with employees and entails sanctions for non-implementation. Mexico developed a public/private partnership between the Government of Mexico and private organizations involving 177 public and private organizations from 2003 to 2008. The initiative, which aimed to promote gender equality, including through preventing sexual harassment and reducing discrimination against women in staff recruitment, training and professional development, benefited over 300,000 women workers.

41. The importance of improving collection of sex-disaggregated, reliable and comparable data on the distribution of paid and unpaid work, including through time-use surveys, is recognized. Mexico, for example, reported that in 2008, women, on average, performed a total of 66.6 hours of paid and unpaid work per week, 10 hours more than men. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean provided technical assistance to the national statistical institutes of Colombia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay to generate

[15] International Trade Union Confederation, "The Global Gender Pay Gap", 2008. Available from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/gap-1.pdf.

gender statistics, including an assessment on preparations of time-use surveys to measure unpaid work.

Promoting women's entrepreneurship

42. The importance of promoting enterprise development for women is increasingly recognized in poverty alleviation and economic development strategies.[16] Women entrepreneurs tend to be concentrated in small and precarious enterprises because of their limited access to and control over resources such as land, credit, technology, information and markets.[15] Some Governments and United Nations entities have taken initiatives to address the constraints faced by women entrepreneurs, including, inter alia, through the establishment of mechanisms and provision of capacity-building and microfinance.

43. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy of Finland established a working group to consider issues concerning women entrepreneurship. The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey established a Board of Women Entrepreneurship in 81 provinces to provide capacity-building and guidance to women entrepreneurs.

44. The Government of Japan implemented a mentorship programme whereby established businesswomen provide guidance to aspiring female entrepreneurs. In 2008, UNCTAD launched the first Women in Business Award through its various Empretec Centres worldwide. The award was granted to women-owned businesses in Japan, Jordan and Uganda that had successfully used the business development services of the UNCTAD Empretec Centres in their respective countries and had excelled in developing innovative business ideas, creating jobs and increasing income.

45. Some Member States and United Nations entities reported on the establishment of microfinance schemes to promote women's entrepreneurship and to create employment opportunities. Mexico's Microfinance Fund for Rural Women provided loans to poor rural women in amounts ranging from 1,500 to 6,000 pesos ($108-432), with recovery times between 4 and 12 months. From January to June 2008, the Fund channelled 169.5 million pesos ($15.6 million) through 22 microfinance institutions and awarded 595 million pesos ($54,687,500) to 190,405 women. The Government of Turkey launched, in collaboration with the Foundation for Women Entrepreneurs and Garanti Bank, the "Female Entrepreneur Support Package" to provide credits of up to $30,000 for small- and medium-scale enterprises run by women. China supported women in business start-ups through the provision of microcredit, policy consultations and information exchange.

46. Through its entrepreneurship programme for female-headed households, Colombia provided 10,468 micro-loans, a total of 13,153 million pesos (approximately $6.6 million), to women between 2006 and 2009. Capacity-building on economic activities was also provided. A fifth national fair for women entrepreneurs was held in 2008 with the participation of 29 enterprises and 352 women micro-entrepreneurs. The Solidarity Fund for the Microenterprise Family in El Salvador extended credit to micro-enterprises and served the needs of women heads of families. The Women's Development Bank of Venezuela offered microcredit loans and training on entrepreneurship and project management to women.

[16] International Labour Organization, "Gender equality at the heart of decent work", Geneva, 2009.

47. Many efforts to improve women's entrepreneurship focused on capacity-building. Through its Empretec programmes, UNCTAD provided entrepreneurship training for women to prepare them to seize opportunities created by open markets. ECE, in collaboration with The Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Centre in Haifa, Israel, is organizing biannual capacity-building workshops on women's entrepreneurship. Participants from Central Asian countries include representatives of governmental institutions and small and medium-scale enterprise support agencies, NGOs providing small business support and development, women's business associations and individual entrepreneurs.

48. Within the framework of its Relief and Social Services Programme, UNRWA established 65 women's programme centres that provided training for women entrepreneurs in areas such as computer literacy, hairdressing, sewing and traditional Palestinian handicrafts. In Lebanon, business incubation centres, including a hair salon and sewing units, were created in two camps as a strategy to combat unemployment among women.

49. Through its "Women Leading for Livelihoods" project, which aims to promote the economic independence and empowerment of refugee women and girls worldwide, UNHCR undertook activities in Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Morocco and Serbia that promoted computer literacy, language and vocational training, innovative farming techniques, market access and microcredit, and provided small business centres and childcare. The Division of Public Administration and Development Management in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs launched a "Centre for Women and Technology for the Arab Region" to empower women and girls to take leadership roles as entrepreneurs and innovators in the information and communications technology sector.

50. UNDP supported efforts to increase access to finance and business skills by women running small- and medium-scale enterprises in Kenya through a joint initiative with the Equity Bank. The programme included a capacity development component to increase the business competitiveness of women-owned enterprises. UNDP also supported the launch of small- and medium-sized enterprises in Bahrain, with women accounting for 73 per cent of the beneficiaries. UNDP supported the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development in Serbia in a self-employment programme for women who had been made redundant.

V. Increasing access to social protection

51. Social protection systems advance the well-being and security of citizens by protecting them from vulnerability and deprivation,[17] for example during periods of unemployment, illness and in old age, and are a key element in national development strategies. Although access to social protection is recognized as a basic right of all individuals, most men and women do not have adequate levels of social protection.[18]

52. In many countries, however, innovation with unemployment insurance schemes, universal health coverage and social pensions has played a critical role in

[17] International Labour Organization, "Social protection: a life cycle continuum investment for social justice, poverty reduction and social development, Geneva, 2003.

[18] International Labour Organization, *World of Work Report, 2008*, Geneva.

promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. Child-oriented cash transfer programmes have shown positive results in improving children's health, nutrition and education. Basic non-contributory social pensions help reduce inequalities in income and quality of life between older women and men and increase the well-being of households. The access of many women to social protection, however, remains limited, especially when they are engaged in precarious employment and in unpaid work and, therefore, are unable to pay premiums for private insurance or to save for the future. Cash benefits in the form of family and child allowances not only increase the income of women and assist families with the costs of raising children, but also support the well-being of families by improving children's education, health and nutritional status.

53. At the national level, innovative measures have been taken to expand the usage and coverage of social security provisions. Singapore's "Marriage and Parenthood" package, introduced in 2008, provides financial support to parents. The package includes a $4,000 cash gift for the first and second children and $6,000 for the third and fourth children for increased expenses during pregnancy and at the time of birth. In accordance with the Action Plan on the Implementation of the General Agreement (2008-2010) established among the Association of Trade Unions, the Association of Employers and the Government, the Russian Federation took measures to protect mothers and children and persons with family responsibilities.

54. In Turkey, the employment package adopted in May 2008 includes provision of social security premiums through the Unemployment Insurance Fund for newly employed women and unemployed young women and men from 18 to 29 years of age. Viet Nam paid attention to social protection for women as part of its poverty reduction efforts by providing preferential credit through the National Fund on Employment and short-term funding for education and health-care purposes.

55. Because of their shorter work histories in the formal sector, interruptions of work for childcare, lower wages and early retirement, women are likely to earn smaller pensions.[19] In some countries, pension schemes are being reformed to cover the financial needs of older women. Qatar reported that women account for 68.9 per cent of the 7,028 beneficiaries of pensions. To improve its existing pensions system, the Government of Australia undertook a thorough review of the pension system in 2008-2009 and introduced a $14.2 billion pension reform package. The reform, which includes significant structural reforms and increased payments, is expected to greatly benefit women who rely more than men on old age pensions for retirement.

56. Social welfare policies were implemented by some Member States to assist women with specific needs. Qatar provided free housing to women in need, including widows and divorced women. The Supreme Council of Women in Bahrain recommended the establishment of a support fund for divorced women. Yemen established funds, including the Social Welfare Fund and the Social Fund for Development, which provide legal and financial assistance to low-income women in need, especially victims of domestic violence.

57. Through its Relief and Social Services Programme, UNRWA continued to provide cash and in kind support to female refugees, including those married to non-refugees. WFP provided safety nets, including programmes on school feeding,

[19] World Bank, "Gender-differentiated impacts of pension reform", Washington, D. C., April 2004. Available from http://www1.worldbank.org/prem/PREMNotes/premnotes85.pdf.

mother and child health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, as well as food-for-assets, and voucher and cash-based programmes.

VI. International development cooperation

58. International development cooperation remains a critical mechanism for financing gender equality and women's empowerment.[2] In 2008, the outcome of intergovernmental meetings, such as the fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women[20] and the review of the Monterrey Consensus on financing for development,[21] emphasized the importance of financing for gender equality.

59. The financing gap for achieving MDG3 in low-income countries was estimated to range from $8.6 billion in 2006 to $23.8 billion in 2015.[22] From 2001 to 2005, only $5 billion of a total $20 billion in bilateral aid allocated to specific sectors focused on activities that had gender equality as a principal or significant objective. Two thirds of that funding was directed to the social sectors, mainly health and education, and limited funds were allocated to promoting gender equality in areas such as agriculture, infrastructure or finance.[23] The current financial and economic crisis is expected to lead to a decline in official development assistance,[24] which could negatively impact the integration of gender perspectives into national development policies and strategies.

60. Gender equality continued to be the guiding principle for international development cooperation in a number of countries. The prioritization of the needs of women and girls in all policies and programmes was integral to Australia's $3.7 billion international development cooperation programme. The Government of Australia is working with development partners to assess and monitor the impacts of the crisis on developing countries in their regions. In March 2008, the Minister for Development Cooperation of Denmark launched the "Millennium Development Goal 3 Global Call to Action" to attract worldwide attention to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment and succeeded in mobilizing commitments for the empowerment of women. Denmark committed to double financial allocations for women in Africa from DKK 200 million to DKK 400 million. An additional DKK 100 million was allocated for an MDG3 partnership with Liberia. Interventions target disadvantaged women in poor communities and include income-generating programmes, such as access to loans and microcredit.

61. Other countries also took steps to prioritize assistance to women. Gender equality has been a focus area of Finland's support to the World Bank. A significant portion of Qatar's assistance of $426 million in 2007 to 75 developing countries was designated to provide support to women, including through health and social services.

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[20] See E/2008/27 (Supp)-E/CN.6/2008/11 (Supp).

[21] See A/CONF.212/7.

[22] C. Grown and others, "The financial requirements of achieving gender equality and women's empowerment", World Bank, Washington, D. C., 2006.

[23] Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee secretariat, "Aid to support gender equality, 2001-2005", Paris, 2007.

[24] *World economic situation and prospects 2009* (updated as of mid-year), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.II.C.2.

62. Some Member States provided information on specific interventions to bring increased attention to gender equality perspectives in their cooperation programmes. The Government of Portugal requires that project proposals consider gender equality issues, including through impact assessments and development of methodologies. Japan integrates gender perspectives throughout all stages of its assistance (planning, execution and evaluation) in all fields (poverty eradication, sustainable development, peacebuilding).

63. Member States reported on support to specific sectors. Finland incorporated gender perspectives in its Aid for Trade Programme. Australia supported initiatives to reduce maternal mortality in Indonesia through a $49 million multi-year maternal and neonatal health programme. The German Development Cooperation provides support to partner countries in integrating gender perspectives in their legal frameworks for economic development, labour market policies and vocational training programmes.

64. The German Government also supported the microfinance "Self-Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme", launched by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in India, to link self-help groups, membership of which is 90 per cent women, to the formal banking system. A total of 49 million low-income households, or more than 30 per cent of the rural population, gained access to financial services. Employment increased by 20 per cent and income by 30 per cent, lifting 20 per cent of clients out of poverty. Household expenditures for nutrition and health increased by 40 per cent. Training courses for female trainers affiliated with the national microfinance association in Mozambique were also supported by the Government of Germany. The training was tailored to women's roles as wage-earners and included courses on management of finances.

65. Some multilateral institutions also outlined specific areas in which they provided assistance to developing countries. Through the Enhanced Integrated Framework and Aid for Trade, the World Trade Organization assisted least developed countries and other developing countries to address the gender-specific constraints in trade liberalization and to identify and address gender equality concerns in trade and development agendas.

66. The launch in 2007 of the World Bank's action plan entitled "Gender equality as smart economics" helped to strengthen gender mainstreaming in World Bank and International Finance Cooperation operations in the economic sectors, such as agriculture and rural development, economic policy, financial management, private sector development, public sector governance and infrastructure. As of January 2009, close to $30 million had been allocated for 149 initiatives in 73 countries over a period of four years. In addition to operational support, the plan aims to improve knowledge and statistics on women's economic participation and the relationship among gender equality, growth and poverty reduction. The plan has mobilized resources for innovative projects that empower women economically, such as an initiative launched to facilitate the transition of girls from school to work.

VII. Integrating gender perspectives into responses to the financial and economic crisis

67. The current global financial and economic crisis is threatening the progress made in integrating gender perspectives in development in many areas, including in national development policies, strategies and action plans. There is recognition that the global crisis has gender-specific impacts that could place a disproportionate burden on women, in particular poor, migrant and minority women.[14] According to ILO, although statistical data are not yet available, the current crisis is expected to have a more negative impact on female unemployment rates than on male unemployment rates in most regions of the world, in particular in Latin America and the Caribbean.[13] Estimates indicate that the number of unemployed women could increase by up to 22 million in 2009.[13] The differential impact, however, will vary across countries depending on the gender-based job segregation.[25]

68. Analysis of past crises demonstrates that the manner in which countries use monetary and fiscal policies to respond to recessions can also lead to disproportionate impacts on women and girls. The tendency to reduce public spending can have an adverse effect on social services on which poor women and men are dependent. Girls may be withdrawn from schools to help with household work during times of economic crisis, reinforcing gender gaps in education[26] and undermining the long-term development for society as a whole.[27] Unemployment and decreasing household incomes can increase unpaid work, including caregiving, performed by women and girls,[28] and may force women into vulnerable and informal employment.[29] In many contexts, women take on additional responsibilities to provide goods that their families are no longer able to afford.[30] As caring and unpaid work is not included in the calculation of the gross domestic product, this impact of the crisis is often neglected in economic analysis and in policy responses.

69. Effective responses to the economic crisis are critical to ensure that poverty levels are not increased and that future development is not jeopardized through

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[25] Stephanie Seguino, "The global economic crisis and its gender implications", paper prepared for the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-third session, New York, 2009.

[26] United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, *Gender equality: striving for justice in an unequal world* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.III.1).

[27] Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, "The human impact of the financial crisis on poor and disempowered people and countries", paper presented to the Interactive Panel on the Global Financial Crisis, held during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, New York, 2008. Available from http://www.un.org/ga/president/63/interactive/gfc/sakiko_p.pdf.

[28] International Labour Organization, EGM/ESOR/2008/BP.2, background paper prepared for the Expert Group Meeting on equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS, convened by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Geneva, October 2008.

[29] Diane Elson, "International financial architecture: a view from the kitchen", paper written for publication in Politica Femina, 2002. Available from http://www.eclac.org/mujer/curso/elson1.pdf.

[30] Mayra Buvinic, "The global financial crisis: assessing vulnerability for women and children, identifying policy responses, written statements presented to the Interactive Expert Panel on gender perspectives of the financial crises, convened during the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The statement was based on a power point presentation on "Impact of the Financial Crisis on Women and Families" by Shwetlena Sabarwal and Nistha Sinha, World Bank, Washington, D. C., February 2009. Available from http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw/53/panels/financial-crisis/Buvinic.formatted.pdf.

reduced potential to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. For example, the World Bank estimated that if the crisis were not contained, the financial shock would result in 200,000 to 400,000 additional infant deaths per year on average from 2009 to 2015.[30] A study of 59 developing countries suggests that declines in gross domestic product are likely to lead to significantly higher average infant mortality rates among girls than boys.[31] Economic stimulus packages for development must ensure earmarked funds for gender equality and women's empowerment.

70. Responses from Member States indicated awareness of the differential impact the crisis could have on women and, in some instances, reported steps taken to reduce the potential negative impact. Finland noted the differential impact of the crisis on women, including through pressure to reduce the number of employees in the public sector. In Germany, evidence from previous economic crises showed that mitigating measures often targeted male-dominated economic sectors, such as subsidies to automotive industries. The importance of designing programmes that can tap into the economic potential of women through the promotion of employment in female-dominated sectors and the provision of support for education programmes that target at women and girls, as well as the design of financial products that meet the specific needs of women, was recognized. In July 2009, the National Institute for Women of Mexico convened an expert group meeting to analyse the financial crisis from a gender perspective and its impact on women's employment.[32]

71. A number of Member States reported on actions taken to integrate gender equality concerns into responses to the financial and economic crisis. Using the gender mainstreaming strategy in all ministries, Finland aims to ensure that the gender dimensions of economic recovery policies are taken into consideration. Jamaica is increasing the number of gender focal points within line ministries to ensure that gender perspectives are central to all policy responses to the economic crisis.

72. The economic stimulus measures undertaken by Japan included assistance to female-headed households and stay-at-home mothers. The Government of Australia introduced two economic stimulus packages in which women were significant beneficiaries, including as recipients of approximately 68 per cent of lump-sum payments under the first stimulus package. In the context of the crisis, Trinidad and Tobago decided to retain social programmes aimed at the economic empowerment of women. Jamaica introduced tax measures to invest in physical and social infrastructure and resolved to protect public expenditures in social sectors, such as health and education. UNFPA collaborated with Governments to promote the integration of reproductive health and rights and population development concerns into economic recovery packages.

73. United Nations entities have examined the potential impact of the crisis on women through expert meetings and online discussions. In the UNCTAD meeting on gender mainstreaming in trade policy (2009), experts called for integrating

[31] S. Baird and others, "Aggregate income shocks and infant mortality in the developing world", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 4346, Washington, D.C., 2007.

[32] The meeting was organized in collaboration with the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and UNIFEM, and with the sponsorship of the International Association for Feminist Economics and the support of the United Nations Inter-Agency Group on Gender Issues in Mexico.

gender perspectives in the design of national stimulus packages as well as the expansion of microcredit and government support for businesses owned by women. At the UNCTAD Public Symposium on "The global economic crisis and development — the way forward" (2009), a range of stakeholders, including representatives of Governments and Parliaments, civil society, academia, the private sector and the media, analysed policy responses from a gender perspective, including their impact on the care economy.

74. UNDP initiated an internal e-consultation on its list-serve Gender-Net (2009) to assess the impact of the economic and financial crisis on gender equality and is finalizing a guidance note on "The Impact of the Current Economic and the Financial Crisis on Gender Equality" to provide recommendations and actions for country offices.

VIII. Conclusions and recommendations

75. While progress has been made on integrating women in development in some areas, such as the targets for Millennium Development Goals 3 — education, employment and political participation — the gains made have been slow and uneven across regions. The priorities and needs of women are not systematically incorporated into national development policies and strategies. Where efforts have been made to integrate gender perspectives at policy level, significant gaps in implementation remain. The food crisis poses new challenges for women in development in many parts of the world and the financial and economic crisis is also expected to have disproportionate impacts on women, in particular in relation to employment.

76. Despite reported initiatives to integrate gender perspectives into employment, entrepreneurship development and social protection as part of national development efforts, gender inequalities persist. Strengthened efforts to fully implement gender mainstreaming and increase allocation of resources, including through gender-responsive budgeting, are needed in all areas.

77. Significant constraints on women's access to full employment and decent work remain in many parts of the world, despite reported efforts to reduce occupational segregation, wage gaps and other discrimination, and to promote balance between paid work and family responsibilities and increased sharing of unpaid work between women and men. Measures to support women's entrepreneurship need to be significantly strengthened, including through access to financial services and capacity-building. Design of social protection measures, including cash benefits, unemployment benefits, health coverage and pensions, must take into account the specific priorities, needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls, particularly in the context of the financial and economic crisis.

78. Responses to the financial and economic crisis, including both the creation of employment creation and social protection measures, must be gender responsive to ensure that the gains made in the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women are not reversed. Adequate levels of national resource allocations and official development assistance for gender equality and empowerment of women, including in productive sectors, should be maintained throughout the crisis and its aftermath.

79. The General Assembly may wish to call on Governments, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and other relevant actors to:

(a) Integrate a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of all national development policies, strategies and plans, in a coordinated manner across all policy areas, including economic growth and development, social protection and poverty reduction;

(b) Incorporate gender perspectives into local, national, regional and international responses to the financial and economic crisis, including through designing gender-responsive stimulus packages that create employment opportunities for women as well as men; investing in both physical and social infrastructure, taking into account the care economy; and maintaining adequate levels of funding for gender equality and empowerment of women;

(c) Increase the share of development assistance specifically targeting gender equality and women's empowerment, through both gender mainstreaming and specific activities for women's empowerment, and strengthen mechanisms to effectively measure resources allocated to incorporating gender perspectives in all areas of official development assistance;

(d) Develop methodologies and tools for systematic gender-responsive budgeting across all sectors, including through analysis of both revenues and expenditures and systematic monitoring of impact;

(e) Establish and fund active gender-sensitive labour market policies devoted to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for women and men;

(f) Adopt, implement, evaluate and, where necessary, review gender-sensitive legislation and policies that promote balance between paid work and family responsibilities, reduce occupational segregation and advance equal remuneration;

(g) Take measures to develop, finance, implement, monitor and evaluate gender-responsive policies and programmes aimed at promoting women's entrepreneurship, including through increasing access to financial resources, and assist women-owned businesses to participate in and benefit from, inter alia, international trade, technological innovation and transfer, and knowledge and skills training;

(h) Ensure that social protection measures, such as health insurance, child and family allowances, and information on those benefits, are widely available and accessible to all workers, including in the informal sector, and that those measures do not reinforce gender biases;

(i) Actively involve national mechanisms for gender equality and women's empowerment and other women's groups and networks, through consultation and opportunities, to participate in the formulation of national development policies, strategies and action plans, including poverty eradication strategies;

(j) Strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices to effectively undertake comprehensive collection of reliable, comparable and gender-sensitive statistics to identify the needs and priorities of women and girls in all areas of development, including through time-use surveys.

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Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

During the period under review, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa held one meeting, exceptionally derogating from the biannual meeting rule. Its twenty-eighth ministerial meeting was held in Libreville from 4 to 8 May 2009.

At that meeting, with a full agenda before them, the 11 States members of the Committee discussed the geopolitical situation of the subregion in general as well as recent developments affecting some countries. Member States also took a number of decisions that were important for confidence-building and furthering dialogue among States, key elements for increasing security in the subregion. They also demonstrated their commitment to implementing and following up previous decisions.

In the area of security sector reform, for example, member States concluded and adopted their draft Code of Conduct for the Defence and Security Forces in Central Africa, demonstrating the commitment of the 11 countries in the subregion to a set of principles guaranteeing the good governance of those forces.

Moreover, in drafting a legal instrument on the control of small arms and light weapons in Central Africa, member States continued to pool their ideas on, inter alia, elements for inclusion in the future instrument and lessons to be drawn from the implementation of similar instruments. The secretariat is to submit a preliminary draft instrument to the Committee at its twenty-ninth meeting.

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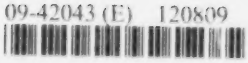

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Anxious for the Committee to remain as relevant as ever in the geopolitical context of Central Africa, the 11 member States also considered the origins and mandate of the Committee and then discussed its future prospects. In that connection, the Secretary-General is pleased to note that States are in favour of maintaining the Committee secretariat as it is, and that they are encouraging even closer cooperation with the United Nations, including the Security Council, and with observers, in particular, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). As he continues to be concerned at the lack of voluntary contributions to the Committee's Trust Fund, the Secretary-General welcomes the Gabonese initiative, known as the "Libreville Declaration", which stresses the need for all States members of the Committee to make every effort to pay their contributions on a regular basis.

Thanks to the member States' active participation in its work, the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting held in Libreville marked an important phase in the revitalization process launched by the Committee at its twenty-fourth ministerial meeting, held in Kigali in September 2006. The Secretary-General welcomes this development and encourages all States that are able to do so to follow the example of the Central African States in making a financial contribution to the work of this vital mechanism for strengthening dialogue among States and building confidence in Central Africa.

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 63/78 entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa", the General Assembly reaffirmed its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease tensions and conflicts in Central Africa and to further peace, stability and sustainable development in the subregion.

2. In that same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the ongoing efforts of the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, including through provision of the assistance needed to ensure the success of their regular biannual meetings. It further called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

3. The present report is submitted in response to that request. It covers the activities undertaken by the Committee from July 2008 to June 2009.

II. Twenty-eighth ministerial meeting of the Committee

4. During the period under review, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa met once, exceptionally derogating from the biannual meeting rule. Its twenty-eighth ministerial meeting was held in Libreville from 4 to 8 May 2009.

5. The following member States participated in this meeting: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe.

6. Participants considered, inter alia, the following items on the meeting agenda:

(a) review of the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa;

(b) implementation of the Sao Tome Initiative;

(c) origins, mandate, achievements and future prospects of the Committee;

(d) combating cross-border crime in Central Africa;

(e) consideration of the financial situation of the Committee.

7. The Office for Disarmament Affairs served as the Committee secretariat.

8. The following United Nations agencies and programmes participated in the work of the Committee as invited observers: United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

9. The following entities also participated as invited observers: the African Union, the secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF), the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States and the Permanent Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

10. As is customary, the Committee reviewed the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa and in the 11 States members of the Committee on the basis of a working paper prepared by the ECCAS secretariat. The working paper addresses three major issues, namely: (a) political and institutional developments in the subregion since the twenty-seventh ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, held from 13 to 15 May 2008 in Luanda; (b) issues relating to internal and cross-border security in Central Africa; and (c) challenges posed by governance, the humanitarian situation and human rights in the subregion.

11. The Committee welcomed the general climate of peace and stability that prevailed at the political and institutional levels in Central Africa and at numerous electoral events, which, overall, had gone well.

12. With regard to internal and cross-border security, the Committee expressed its satisfaction with the current lull in certain conflicts in the subregion. Nonetheless, it noted that Central Africa has been facing serious threats to peace and security since the Committee's most recent meeting in May 2008.

13. The Committee recognized the efforts undertaken by member States with regard to governance, the humanitarian situation and human rights, and stressed the clear linkage between those three elements and the issue of global security in general, and security in Africa in particular.

14. The Committee adopted the Code of Conduct for the Defence and Security Forces in Central Africa, one of the two components of the Sao Tome Initiative.[1] The Committee decided to submit the Code of Conduct for approval by the competent ECCAS bodies, in particular the Defence and Security Commission of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa. The Committee urged all member States to implement the Code of Conduct and requested the Regional Centre to help States in their efforts to raise awareness of the Code and disseminate it.

15. With regard to the second component of the Sao Tome Initiative, namely, a legal instrument on the control of small arms and light weapons in Central Africa, the Committee considered the preparatory document elaborated by its secretariat, containing elements drawn from relevant international and subregional instruments. The secretariat was then requested to consult a group of independent experts and submit a preliminary draft legal instrument and a draft paper on implementation to the Committee at its twenty-ninth ministerial meeting.

16. The Committee considered issues relating to cross-border crime in Central Africa, in particular the phenomenon of maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and growing insecurity at the land borders of member States. In that context and recognizing the importance of the matter, the Committee decided to include a special item on maritime piracy in the agenda for its twenty-ninth ministerial meeting so that States might exchange their experiences and begin thinking about solutions to the phenomenon. In that context, the Committee welcomed the signing of a technical agreement in Yaoundé on 6 May 2009 by ECCAS, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and the Commission of the Gulf of Guinea on ensuring security in the Gulf of Guinea and launching the first joint patrols.

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[1] The Sao Tome Initiative was adopted at the twenty-fifth ministerial meeting, held in Sao Tome from 14 to 18 May 2007.

17. The Committee also welcomed the establishment of the Tripartite Initiative, aimed at eliminating insecurity at common land borders of Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad as well as Gabon, the Congo and Equatorial Guinea, which had joined the Initiative on 20 June 2008. The Committee encouraged the States concerned to take the three types of measures set out under the Tripartite Initiative in a coordinated and coherent response to the security problem along their common borders, namely: (a) deploying defence and security force units along high-risk routes and in high-risk areas (measures to be taken at the national level); (b) stepping up exchanges of information and reactivating joint commissions (measures to be taken at the bilateral level); and (c) periodically evaluating the security situation at the borders between those countries (measures to be taken at the multilateral level).

18. As for the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation programmes in Central Africa, the Committee considered, inter alia, the reports of member States on the implementation of the Brazzaville Programme of priority activities (proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and disarmament of the civilian population) adopted in 2003. Overall, the Committee expressed its satisfaction with the institutional (creation of focal points), practical (awareness-raising, collection and destruction of weapons) and regulatory (adoption of laws and regulations) measures taken by member States to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Central Africa. The Committee also encouraged member States to step up their efforts with regard to stockpile management and security, marking and tracing weapons, exchanging information and promoting transparency in the flow of weapons.

19. The Committee noted with interest the briefing by the Office for Disarmament Affairs on the work and main conclusions of the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Biennial Meeting of States, held in July 2008, on the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. The Committee welcomed the organization of subregional meetings to review progress achieved in implementing the Programme of Action. The first such meeting, organized for Eastern and Southern Africa by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, took place on 8 and 9 July in Kigali. In that same context, the Committee decided to organize a subregional preparatory meeting in 2010 with a view to preparing member States to participate in the next biennial meeting on implementation of the Programme of Action. It also expressed its support for the recommendation of the General Assembly that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), in cooperation with the African Union, should continue to assist interested African States in curbing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and collecting them.

20. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the work of the Open-ended Working Group towards an Arms Trade Treaty based on the report of the Group of Governmental Experts. The Office for Disarmament Affairs also encouraged States members of the Committee to participate in the second session of the Working Group, to be held from 13 to 17 July 2009 in New York.

21. The Committee also followed with interest briefings by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs on other disarmament and arms control-related issues that had emerged globally since the twenty-seventh ministerial meeting.

22. During the proceedings, the Committee also considered issues relating to reform and democratic governance of the security sector in Central Africa and progress achieved in the promotion and protection of human rights and in the institutional evolution of subregional peace and security structures and mechanisms. In that connection, the Committee welcomed the establishment of centres of excellence, the regional logistics centre and the different groups under the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa and ECCAS. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the outcome of the subregional seminar on security sector reform held by ECCAS in January 2009 and noted with interest the report on the activities of the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, based in Yaoundé.

III. Revitalization of the work of the Committee

23. The twenty-eighth ministerial meeting gave member States an opportunity to consider the Committee's origins, mandate, achievements and future prospects. Their discussion was based on two documents, one on the origins, mandate and achievements of the Committee drafted by the Committee secretariat and the other on the future prospects of the Committee drafted by the Republic of Cameroon.

24. It should be noted that the member States continue to believe that the Committee provides added value to consideration of issues relating to peace and security in Central Africa. In a lively exchange of views, member States reaffirmed the need for the Committee to strengthen relations with the Security Council, and in particular with the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, expressed approval for keeping in place the current Committee secretariat and encouraged closer cooperation between the United Nations and ECCAS in areas of common interest. The Committee reiterated its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his support for the revitalization of its work, which would contribute to peace and security in Central Africa.

IV. Administrative and financial matters

25. At the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting, it had been noted that member States had made no contributions to the Committee's Trust Fund since 2003.

26. Concerned by that lack of funds, the Committee adopted the Declaration on the Trust Fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, known as "the Libreville Declaration". Member States reaffirmed the Committee's relevance as an integral part of the United Nations architecture for the promotion of peace and security in Central Africa. They stressed the need to commit themselves to making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund in order to support the Committee's activities and to undertake activities to mobilize funds from various partners at both the national and the international level.

27. The Committee also decided to bring the budgetary issue before the relevant United Nations budgetary bodies in order to secure support for its work, to review the progress made at its twenty-ninth ministerial meeting, and to consider its financial situation at all its meetings.

28. At the end of the 2008-2009 period, only US$ 2,500 will be left in the Trust Fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa. The Secretary-General reiterates his appeal to member States and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund in order to enable the Committee to fully implement its programme of work.

V. Conclusion

29. At the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting, the 11 States members of the Committee took a number of decisions that are important for building confidence and furthering dialogue among States, which are crucial components for greater security in the subregion. They also demonstrated their commitment to implementing and following up a number of previous decisions.

30. By drafting and adopting a code of conduct for the defence and security forces in Central Africa, States members of the Committee demonstrated their commitment to a set of principles essential for the good governance of such forces.

31. In drafting a legal instrument on control of small arms and light weapons in Central Africa, member States continued to pool their ideas, discussing potential components of the future instrument and lessons learned from implementation of other similar instruments. At the close of the meeting, member States asked the Committee secretariat to submit a first draft of the instrument at the next meeting of the Committee.

32. Anxious to ensure that the Committee retains its relevance within the complex geopolitical context of Central Africa, the 11 member States also considered the role and origins of the Committee and discussed its future prospects. In that connection, the Secretary-General welcomes the close cooperation and relationship of trust that has developed among the member States, the United Nations and certain observers, in particular ECCAS, whose contribution to the work of the Committee secretariat is of particular importance.

33. As he continues to be concerned over the lack of voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund of the Committee, the Secretary-General welcomes the Gabonese initiative known as "the Libreville Declaration", which stresses the need for all member States of the Committee to commit themselves to making regular contributions.

34. Thanks to the active participation of member States in the proceedings, the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting held at Libreville marked an important step in the revitalization process launched by the Committee at its twenty-fourth ministerial meeting in Kigali in September 2006. The Secretary-General welcomes this development and urges all States in a position to do so to follow the example of the Central African States by making a financial contribution to the work of this important mechanism for strengthening dialogue between States and building confidence in Central Africa.

Annex

Code of Conduct for the Defence and Security Forces in Central Africa

Preamble

The defence and security forces are important institutions in the life and development of a nation. In that respect, their tasks and responsibilities are difficult and require some minimum reference points to facilitate their implementation. Their legal framework therefore comprises the major democratic principles defined, inter alia, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, democratic State constitutions, and international humanitarian law, all of which advocate respect for life, and in the various instruments relating to the rules of general discipline in the defence and security forces. Since they operate in an environment that is constantly changing, the defence and security forces of Central Africa are also learning to assimilate new concepts, such as the new definition of security within the context of security sector reform, and human security. Such activities are part of efforts to strengthen subregional peace, security and stability. In view of all the above, and taking into account the relevant recommendations of the twenty-sixth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, under the Sao Tome Initiative, the member States have decided to establish a non-binding code of conduct for the defence and security forces in Central Africa, the provisions of which are set out below.

Chapter 1

Definitions and general principles

Definitions

In this Code of Conduct, "defence and security forces" shall mean all uniformed personnel who perform a defence or security role on behalf of the State. The term shall include the army, air force, navy, gendarmerie, police, Republican Guard, water and forestry officials, customs officers, firefighters and any other service officially designated by the national authorities as having such a role.

General principles

Article 1

The defence and security forces shall be republican and non-political.

Article 2

The defence and security institutions shall be at the disposal of the constitutionally established civilian political authority.

Article 3

Defence and security forces personnel shall remain disciplined and loyal to their State at all times. They owe obedience to the democratically elected

constitutional authority in respect of any command it issues in accordance with the laws and regulations of their State.

Article 4

Political groups, parties and associations shall refrain from interfering in operations carried out by the defence and security forces or extending their partisan and ideological struggle to them.

Article 5

The defence and security forces shall be at the service of the nation and its citizens. Their mission shall be to defend the nation and safeguard — if necessary by force of arms — the territorial integrity of their State; to protect persons and property; and to maintain peace and security in their country.

Article 6

The defence and security forces are crucial for forging national unity and cohesion. Accordingly, recruitment and management of defence and security forces personnel shall be undertaken without the slightest discrimination as to race, gender, ethnicity, region or religion.

Article 7

The defence and security forces shall work to promote democratic principles and practices within the nation and to defend its established democratic institutions.

Article 8

Democratic control of the defence and security forces by State institutions (executive, legislative and judicial) shall be exercised in a transparent and responsible manner, particularly in relation to defence and security planning, budget and procurement processes.

Chapter 2

Rights and duties of the defence and security forces

Article 9

In performing their duties, defence and security forces personnel shall enjoy their civil rights and fundamental freedoms as defined by the constitution of their State, subject to such limitations as are prescribed by law. When such personnel are serving in a United Nations or African Union field mission, the same provisions shall apply and shall be set down in the status-of-forces and status-of-mission agreements relating to their deployment.

Article 10

Defence and security forces personnel shall be entitled to the State's protection with regard to acts or actions performed in the course of missions undertaken on the

legitimate orders of their superiors. They shall therefore receive legal assistance in the courts, where appropriate.

Article 11

In performing their duties, defence and security forces personnel shall respect national law, international humanitarian law and human rights.

Article 12

Defence and security forces personnel shall have a professional duty to demonstrate discipline, loyalty, willingness and a spirit of sacrifice in all circumstances.

Article 13

Defence and security forces personnel shall not divulge confidential or classified information unless authorized to do so by the competent authority.

Article 14

Defence and security forces personnel shall be prohibited from expressing political opinions publicly, unless authorized to do so by the competent superior officer.

Article 15

Members of the defence and security forces shall not belong to any political party, militia, armed group or organized criminal group.

Chapter 3

Relations between the defence forces and the security forces

Article 16

The defence and security forces shall be used to meet internal and external security requirements. In performing their duties, they shall remain in permanent contact with each other:

- in peacetime;
- at times of internal disturbances; and
- in times of war.

Article 17

In peacetime, responsibility for maintaining law and order lies with the police. The defence forces and security forces shall work together with the police on information-sharing, personnel training, police missions and preparation for mobilization.

Article 18

At times of internal disturbances, responsibility for protecting life and for maintaining law and order and security shall lie, first and foremost, with the police, the national gendarmerie and other security services, where they exist.

The defence forces shall intervene only if requisitioned by the political authority, as a last resort, in exceptional circumstances such as a state of emergency or state of siege, and in accordance with the constitution of the State in question.

Article 19

In times of war, the gendarmerie and police shall automatically take part in the operational defence of the territory alongside the defence forces.

Article 20

The maintenance of law and order shall be the responsibility of the competent civilian authority and shall fall exclusively within the remit of the minister for security.

The military authority shall not intervene in that area unless ordered to do so by the political authority, in accordance with the regulations in force.

Article 21

In accordance with national legislation and the relevant international instruments, and upon the orders of the political authority, the defence forces may be required to work alongside the security forces in combating criminal activities, such as the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, terrorism, large-scale banditry, organized crime, human trafficking and violence against women and children.

Chapter 4

Defence and security forces and rules for the use of force

Article 22

In accordance with the relevant decisions and declarations of the Organization of African Unity/African Union, in particular those relating to the framework for a response to unconstitutional changes of government and the declaration on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa, any interference by the defence and security forces in the political arena shall be illegal and strictly prohibited.

Article 23

It shall be the responsibility of the national political authorities to ensure that adequate financial and logistical resources are made available to the defence and security forces to enable them to perform their duties.

Article 24

The political authority shall ensure that all military operations carried out on its orders, including operations to maintain public order and preserve the peace, are executed in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Code of Conduct, national and international law, international humanitarian law and human rights.

Article 25

The security forces shall not use lethal weapons to disperse non-violent demonstrations. In case of violent demonstrations, they shall use only minimum force, respecting the principle of proportionality, particularly when acting in self-defence. They shall, in all cases, treat civilian populations humanely, in accordance with the standards of current international humanitarian law and human rights.

Article 26

In the event of an incident, the security forces shall provide, or facilitate the provision of, medical assistance to all injured persons. The victims' families shall be informed by the force commanders. An enquiry into the incident shall be opened and a report prepared. Should any members of the forces die or be injured during such operations, the same procedure shall apply.

Chapter 5

Defence and security forces, human rights, international humanitarian law and relations with civilian populations

Article 27

The commanders of the defence and security forces shall ensure that relations among their personnel, and between their personnel and the civilian population, are harmonious and based on mutual respect.

Article 28

The defence and security forces shall ensure that their activities are transparent and well understood, by implementing a public information policy regarding their missions and, where appropriate, providing advice to users.

Article 29

In their relations with civilian populations, defence and security forces personnel shall refrain from any action or conduct that could damage the credibility or reputation of their institution.

Article 30

In addition to their operational training, defence and security forces shall receive appropriate training in the areas of constitutional law, human rights, international humanitarian law and any other national and international legal instrument intended to protect people's fundamental rights.

Article 31

Defence forces engaged in foreign peacekeeping missions shall respect international humanitarian law, international human rights standards and all existing international and other instruments connected with peacekeeping missions, including those relating to the role of women in peace and security and those prohibiting sexual violence.

Article 32

The political or administrative civilian authority and defence and security forces personnel shall be held individually responsible for any instruction, order, action or omission that violates human rights, international humanitarian law, national laws and regulations in force or the provisions of this Code of Conduct.

Article 33

In the exercise of command, no order that clearly contravenes human rights, international humanitarian law, national laws in force or the provisions of this Code of Conduct shall be given to, or executed by, the defence and security forces.

Article 34

Defence and security forces personnel shall be bound not to obey orders given by their superiors that clearly contravene human rights and legislation in force.

Article 35

The defence and security forces shall respect human dignity, safeguard the physical integrity of persons, ensure the security of their property and refrain from endangering the life or physical integrity of persons under any circumstances, except in self-defence or the defence of others.

Article 36

All persons shall be entitled to refer any violation of their legal and constitutional rights by the defence and security forces to the competent courts. The said courts shall be prepared to investigate any such complaints filed by citizens.

Article 37

Civilian populations shall be entitled to respect, protection and assistance from the defence and security forces. In performing their duties, defence and security forces personnel shall provide adequate protection, assistance and refuge to all persons in need.

They shall ensure that internally displaced persons, refugees, non-nationals, stateless persons, minorities, women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities are not subject to discrimination based on race, gender, age, identity, religion or political opinions.

Article 38

Defence and security forces personnel shall refrain in all circumstances from such acts as murder, torture, physical abuse, rape, sexual exploitation, mutilation,

cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, looting, racketeering, corruption, hostage-taking, collective punishment, intimidation, threats or any other conduct intended to undermine the physical and psychological well-being of the individual.

Article 39

Defence and security forces personnel shall ensure full compliance with Community provisions, particularly those relating to free movement of persons and property and freedom of residence and establishment. They shall also consolidate and harmonize border control measures, ensure the physical integrity of individuals, and protect and safeguard their property.

Article 40

In performing their tasks, defence and security forces personnel shall cooperate with one another in terms of their respective and complementary responsibilities. They shall maintain ongoing and harmonious relations, both in times of peace and in times of crisis, social unrest or armed conflict.

Article 41

Open days, joint initiatives in the public interest, debates between civilians and the military, and awareness-raising and information campaigns shall be organized frequently with a view to fostering relations between the defence and security forces and the civilian populations.

Chapter 6

Final provisions

Article 42

This Code of Conduct shall be taught, disseminated and implemented within the various units of the defence and security forces of the Central African countries.